PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information etc., etc., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,558.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing Saturday | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-30 P. M. | | | | |
| 7th Nov | MARMORA | 10509 | ..... | ..... |
| 14th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 9631 |
| 21st „ | MACEDONIA | 10012 | ..... | ..... |
| 28th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7913 |
| 6th Dec | EGYPT | 7913 | ..... | ..... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

| Date of Sailing | Steamers. | Tons | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. 10th Feb. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| T. 27th „ | CALEDONIA | 7858 | ..... | ..... |
| T. 6th Mch. | MOOLTAN | 9631 | ..... | ..... |
| T. 13th „ | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 20th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7913 |
| T. 27th „ | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ..... |
| T. 3rd Apl. | MACEDONIA | 10012 | ..... | ..... |
| T. 10th „ | PERSIA | 7861 | ..... | ..... |
| 17th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| T. 24th „ | MOREA | 11000 | ..... | ..... |
| 1st May | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9508 |
| T. 8th „ | CALEDONIA | 7858 | ..... | ..... |
| 15th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| T. 22nd „ | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ..... |

T.—Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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| From Bombay or Karachi, | A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. | | B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. | | 2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return Rs. |
| Suez | 440 | 704 | 352 | 598 | 330 | 495 |
| Port Said | 468 | 748 | 374 | 561 | 352 | 528 |
| Marseilles Genoa or Naples | 572 | 858 | 495 | 770 | 429 | 649 |
| Liverpool | 605 | 990 | 517 | 799 | 462 | 704 |
| London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples | 682 | *1135 | 570 | *990 | 429 | 869 |
| Karachi | 44 | „ | 40 | ... | 33 | ... |

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Due Bombay | Leave Bombay. | Leave Karachi. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. Trafford Hall | ... | ... | ... | Nov. 10 |
| City of Glasgow | ... | ..... | ..... | Nov. 21 |
| City of London | ... | Nov. 7 | ..... | Nov. 28 |
| City of Manchester | ... | Nov. 16 | ..... | Dec. 5 |
| Afton Hall | ... | Nov. 19 | Dec. 10 | ..... |
| City of Benares | ... | Nov. 27 | ..... | Dec. 18 |
| City of Sparta | ... | Dec. 14 1908. | ..... 1909. | 1909 Jan. 5 |
| Trafford Hall | ... | Jan. 16 | Feb. 16 | ..... |
| City of Calcutta | ... | Feb. 12 | Mch. 23 | ..... |
| City of London | ... | Feb. 13 | Apr. 6 | ..... |
| City of Manchester | ... | Mch. 8 | ..... | Apl. 3 |
| Afton Hall | ... | Mch. 26 | ..... | Apl. 21 |
| City of Karachi | ... | Apl. 23 | May 12 | ..... |
| Glasgow | ... | May 20 | ..... | June 9 |

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... JAMIERS Bombay

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

S.S. KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route—via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2171 | Mon 9th Nov. | 11 a.m. | P D & O* |
| DUMRA | 1,895 | Thur 5th Nov. | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie, |
| LHASA | 2171 | Fri, 6th Nov. | 6 a.m. | (direct). |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "WARCONDA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahemera and Buereh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,895 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Nov. calling for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Buereh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,349 tons, sailing on or about 7th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY

3rd November, 1908.

### AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOHEMIA | 4382 | M. Daborvich | 16th Nov. 1908 |
| AFRICA | 4,596 | P. Radossich | 1st Dec. 1908 |
| PRAGA | 3,905 | G. Gilhuber | 16th Dec. 1908 |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about, |
|---|---|---|---|
| * CHINA | 3,999 | G. Bergullian | 29th Dec. 1908. |

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | 3,895 | A. Bartole | 24th Nov. 1908. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 43, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,143 | Magnen | 26th Nov, 1908 |
| SYRA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 24th Dec „ |
| AUSTRALIEN | 5,365 | Verron | 21st Jan, 1909 |
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 18th Feb, „ |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 3,378 | Barillon | 18th Mar, „ |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guiconnet | 15th Apr, „ |
| NERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 13th May, „ |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels, | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Verron | 6th Nov. 1908. |
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 4th Dec. „ |

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
*Agent.*
Albert Building, Hornby Road,

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ELYSIA | A. Haig | 6,500 | 11th Nov 08. |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 8091 | 27th „ „ |
| OLYMPIA | C.P. Osborne R.N.R. | 5134 | 11th Dec „ |
| CIRCASSIA | A. Tait | 6716 | 27th „ „ |
| SCINDIA | Wm Kelso | 5106 | 16th Jan 09 |
| CASTALIA | J. Hamilton | 6388 | 27th „ „ |
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 3069 | 8th Feb „ |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ELYSIA | 6,500 | A. Haig | 27th February, 1909. |
| MASSILIA | 8091 | J. Thomson | 19th March, 1909. |
| OLYMPIA | 5134 | C. P. Osborne, R.N.R. | 1st April, 1909. |
| CIRCASSIA | 6716 | A. Tait | 17th April, 1909. |
| SCINDIA | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 2nd May, 1909. |
| CASTALIA | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 18th May, 1909. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 365 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 418 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 978 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 808 |
| Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail tickets across the Continent | Rs. 653 |
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| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 980 |
| Reserve ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 1088 |

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| Steamers | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * REICHSTAG | 2,199 | Jacobsen | 12th Nov. |
| GOUVERNEUR | 3,468 | Burmeister | 23rd „ |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, TANGANIKA, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 27TH Oct., 1908.

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| | |
|---|---|
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| PAID UP CAPITAL | £ 800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 650,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

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|---|---|---|
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| Madras, | Chittagong, | Steamer Point-Aden, |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Zanzibar, |
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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| | |
|---|---|
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| Honkong | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |
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### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £1,525,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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|---|---|---|
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| Bombay. | Singapore. | Saigon. |
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| Madras. | Batavia. | Hankow. |
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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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Patent Power Hammers and Tools, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

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GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese

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PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

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SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DELTA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent,*
P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share, free of income tax, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, 3rd November, 1908, to the Registered Shareholders, on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM & Co., LD.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 28th OCTOBER, 1908.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 7½ per Share, free of income tax, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, 3rd November, 1908, to the Registered Share holders, on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM & Co., LD.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1908.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at No. 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1908, at 4 P.M. (S.T.), when the subjoined resolution which was passed by the requisite majority at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 21st day of October, 1908, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting therein immediately after Article 17 the following articles namely:—

"17 (a). The Company may also by Special Resolution by subdivision of its existing shares or any of them divide its capital for the time being or any part thereof into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by its Memorandum of Association.

"17 (b). The Company may also by Special Resolution reduce its capital by paying off capital or cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets or by reducing the liability on its shares, or otherwise, as may seem expedient, and capital may be paid off upon the footing that it may be called up again or otherwise."—Dated this 22nd October, 1908.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against, or being indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. J. T. B. D. SEWELL, District Superintendent, Police, Central Provinces, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned by the 30th November, 1908, after which date no claims will be entertained.

R. A. D. SEWELL,
Jalna, Deccan,
Executor for the Estate.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
PRINCESS STREET ESTATE.
SCHEME II.

THE BOARD are now prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for BUILDING LEASES, for a term of 999 years, on terms and conditions to be obtained on application at the Trust Offices, Esplanade Road.

By Order,
R. J. KENT, A. M. I. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.


**Please Read This!**

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?

THEN TRY

**EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.**

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation &c., which are only simulated diseases arising from disordered stomach.

**WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.**

From Mrs. ELIZABETH WAGL[illegible]ER, Delhi:—

"With much pleasure and many [illegible] to acknowledge the benefit I derived fro[illegible] I beg far-famed 'Essence of Papiya.' I suffered [illegible] Dyspepsia in a most painful form and found great relief after taking the first two bottles and continued to take four more. After the sixth I felt so much better that I left off taking it regularly but if at any time I feel the old pain and symptoms returning, I immediately take another bottle of the Essence. I am now able to eat more and can change my diet without fear of what were to me most dreaded attacks of indigestion."

From Mr. E. L. M. ASANSOLE, E. I. Railway:—

"I had very bad Dyspepsia, my food used to turn rotten and sour my stomach and I used one bottle of Essence of Papiya and now I am sure I could digest a brick. It has thoroughly cured me of Dyspepsia, hence I have so much confidence in your medicines. You certainly deserve credit for introducing such a medicine to poor suffering dyspeptics. You may certainly publish what I have said about your Papiya Essence."

From Mr. W. F. [illegible], Buttowrah, Jaunpore:—

"I had for several months been suffering from severe attacks of Dyspepsia and loss of appetite, and in fact lost over 4 stone in weight, when a friend who had for years been a sufferer from the same disorder, advised me to try your Edward's Papiya Essence, which he said had done him a wonderful deal of good. I followed his advice and I am happy to say, have found relief. I have taken it according to the instructions on the bottles; am no longer troubled with indigestion and have recovered my appetite. As I think this agreeable remedy should be generally known, you are at liberty to publish this statement."

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**Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.**


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TOM LIDDIARD'S
NEW BIJOU TROUBADOURS,
PRESENTED BY
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
A GALAXY of JUVENILE TALENT.
TWENTY-FIVE ARTISTES.
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SEE THE
"BABES IN THE WOOD"
A DAINTY LITTLE PANTOMIME.
PRICES:—Rs. 4,2,1. Plan at ROSE & Co.
OPENING NIGHT:
MONDAY, NOV. 9TH.

### EMPIRE THEATRE

SATURDAY, November 7th

Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

HUGH WARD'S
LONDON COMEDY CO.,

Including Miss GRACE PALOTTA and twenty first class English comedians, singers and dancers in the following latest and greatest farcical successes:—

Saty., Nov. 7th, and Mon., Nov. 9th, } "THE MAN FROM MAXICO."
Tues., Nov. 10th, and Wed., Nov. 11th. } "THE NEW CLOWN."
Thur., Nov. 12th, and Friday, Nov. 13th, } "Mr. HOPKINSON."

Box plan opens at SOUNDY & Co. this (Tuesday) morning.

Prices:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 5; Dress Circle, Rs. 5 and 4; Pit Stalls, Rs. 3; Gallery, Rs. 1 (Early door till 9 o'clock, Re. 1 extra).

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OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL ON THE MAIDAN.

NOT A CINEMATOGRAPH!
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is the only place where the public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFOMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

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with the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST Living Pictures ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

Showing the latest novelties of
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

NOTE—From to-night any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

### EMPIRE THEATRE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.
AND
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH.

AN AMATEUR DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE
KHANDALA CONVALESCENT HOME.

Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. The GOVERNOR.
The Hon. Mr. BASIL SCOTT, Chief Justice of Bombay,
Brigdr.-General GREENFIELD, C. B., G. O. C., Bombay,
AND
The Committee of the St. George's Hospital Endowment Funds.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

A play in one act entitled

'IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD."

Messrs. Blunt, Cooper, Jukes, Commander Vines and Mrs. Keene.

PART II.

'THE INCOGNITOS."

In their unique variety entertainment introducing—
The Tereadors song from "Carmen."
The Pierrot on the Portobello Pier.
The Madjal from the "Mikado."
"When a Woose" from the "Yeomen of the Guard."
Tosti's "My dreams."
"Love at the door" from "The Girl from Kays."
Harry Lander's latest London Success.
"The Wedding of the Sandy McNab."
Spanish Bolero.
"You know" from the "The Runaway Girl."
"The Cachuca from the Gondoliers."

PART III.

A dramatic sketch entitled

"A PAIR OF LUNATICS."

Representing an episode during the progress of a Fancy Dress Ball at the Lunatic Asylum.
Mr. A. T. Cooper and Mrs. Paterson Brown,
Accompaniments and incidental Music
BY
The Band of the Royal Scots with the kind permission of Colonel Bunbury and the Officers.

Box office now open at SOUNDY and Co., Ltd,

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| Dress Circle (4 front Rows) and Orchestra Stalls ... ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 5. |
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

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| Authorized Capital | Rs. | 20,00,000 |
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Rs. 1,00,00,000

CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... ,, 50,00,000

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank's accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 3 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.


**A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.**

The best **BLOOD** PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

**WILKINSON'S**

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

**WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD**

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.**

Be sure you get **N.B.** the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus **WILKINSON'S** *Thomas Wilkinson* are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**

**WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA** CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

**Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.**

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.


INSURANCES.

**EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.**
**Head Office: BOMBAY**

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birth day. | ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 9 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 43 13 | 36 3 | 65 10 | 49 3 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 8 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 13 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 13 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 12 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | ... | 71 11 | 56 15 | ... | 45 |

***Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.***

E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

| | |
|---|---|
| ISSUED FOR..... | £2,000,000 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS ..... | £12,000,000 |
| ASSURANCES IN FORCE ..... | £29,493,800 |

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
**ORIENTAL**
**GOVERNMENT SECURITY**
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Manager, BOMBAY.*


**WARRANTED TEN YEARS.**

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade *Mead Coventry Flyers* at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS **£3.10 to £9**

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

***Packed and Delivered Free*** to any port in the World. Customers safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each District. Large profits and permanent employment for the right men. Write at once, using Special Offer on Sample machine.

Illustrated Art Catalogues and Testimonials sent free on application.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.


WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.


CLUB
BLEND
WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

**"CLAN MACKENZIE"**
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

**"CLAN MACKENZIE"**

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
23, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

**A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.**

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

**Clarke's Blood Mixture**

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

| | |
|---|---|
| SCROFULA, | BAD LEGS, |
| SCURVY, | BLOTCHES, |
| ECZEMA | SPOTS, |
| BLOOD POISON, | BLACKHEADS |
| ULCERS, | PIMPLES, |
| SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS |

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have scores hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

*Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Cuncha No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.


FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

A RATES CLERK for Railway Office in India. Pay up to Rs. 350 according to qualifications. Only thoroughly experienced and competent men need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials and particulars of present employment should be sent to "RATES," care of this Paper.


LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Re. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for all Floo

# DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

**REGINA PILSENER BRAND.**

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR**, Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from **D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.**


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Renaldo, 2,721 tons, Captain E. Pickering, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

THE steamer Zambesi, 2,415 tons, Captain E. S. Baker, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Alcana, 2,311 tons, Captain D. Morgan, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta brought a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Quida, 4,944 tons, Captain R. H. Coope, which arrived on Sunday from Java brought a cargo of sugar.

THE B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh &c., brought a general cargo, 11 cases of opium, 72 horses, 4 cabin and 76 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Delta 4,780 tons, Captain R. W. Snow, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai etc. via Colombo, brought China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Bicknell, Lt. G. C. Wheeler, Mr. Zaccai, Lt. Incles, Mrs Alderson, Rev. Mrs Cillen, Mr. W. W. Jones, Corpl O. Bellard, Mr. Jones, Mr. A. Walmsley, Major Farquharson Major Pitman, Mr. Master Mahomdbhai, Mr. Well, Mr. O. Stern, Mr. Drummond, Mr. J. M. McGregor, Mr. Moosaji Noorbhai, Mrs. S. Burlmain and infant and Mr. H. Mann.

### ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Zambesi s ..... | Baker ..... | Calcutta, Oct 21 |
| 2 | Renaldo s ..... | Pickering ... | Hull, Oct 8 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Sulimbo s ..... | Chappell ..... | Persian Gulf, &c |
| | Kaiser s ..... | Pohlens ..... | Zanzibar, &c |
| | Linga s ..... | Rothwell ..... | Karachi, &c |

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Assaye, left Hongkong at 1 p. m. on Saturday.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien left Aden for Bombay on the 1st instant and she is expected here on the 5th instant at 5 p.m.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HOWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd November.

485 B. B. COMPANY.

The B. B. Company will parade at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, the 4th instant, at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning.

R. W. B. BENNINGTON, Capt., Adjt., B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 3rd November.

516.—Detail for the week ending 7th instant.

To-day Tuesday 3rd instant—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject.—Musketry instruction, care and cleaning of Arms.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

3 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

Wednesday, 4th instant—"M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday, 5th instant—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

3 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all N.-C. Officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday, 6th instant—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

2 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday, 7th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt. B. V. R.

LIEUT-COL. SIR DAVID W. K. BARR, K.C.S.I., late Resident at Hyderabad, writes to the Home Press as follows:—The appalling catastrophe that has befallen the city and suburbs of Hyderabad must have aroused the sympathy and pity of many of your readers. It is impossible, in the absence of detailed reports, to estimate the loss of life and property caused by the flood in the River Musi on Sept. 29, but from such information as has been received from Reuter's telegrams, it is certain that many thousands of people have been drowned, and a still larger number rendered homeless and destitute by the destruction of their houses. The extent of the calamity is indicated by the statement contained in the ...est telegram that more than 7,000 dead ...dies have been recovered from the "debris" ...he houses. The Government of His High... the Nizam may be depended upon to do ...most to relieve distress and to repair ...ation caused by the flood, but it is ... charitable aid is urgently re... ...t the pressing wants of the poor, ...scriptions for this purpose have ... Simla, Bombay and other ...y I venture to hope that ...nd, and more especially ...sted in India, will come ... this good work. Messrs. ... Co, 9, Pall Mall, have ... receive subscriptions to ... Charitable Relief Fund, ...d will be duly acknow... ...d for distribution by the ...rabad.

## THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 2.

The depression in the south-west of the Bay has developed and is approaching the South Coromandal Coast, while another depression has appeared off the Malabar Coast.

These disturbances have been the cause of general rain on the East Coast, South of Masulipatam, local rain in the rest of South India and heavy cloud in the area of rainfall.

There has also been local rain in lower Central Burma. Clouds have increased there and round the North of the Bay.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Diamond Island, one and a half inches; Nimbu, one; Madras, five; Cuddalore, three; Trivandrum, two.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in South India and local rain in Lower Burma.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

Storm Signal—Another storm has appeared off the South Coromandel Coast and depression off Malabar, probably indication disturbed weather South-East Arabian Sea.

## NORTHCOTE ORPHANAGE.

Donations received in aid of the above Institution:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Shri Mohna Dharamna Kanta through Shet Nemchand Melapchand, every year ... ... ... ... ... | 325 |
| Munificent help in ghee every year:— | |
| Shet Kersondass Tejpal... ... | 21 |
| Shet Valabhji Hirji ... ... | 21 |
| Shet Hirji Dhanmsey ... ... | 15 |
| Shet Kanji Mathuradas... ... | 15 |
| Shet Gordhan Girdhardas ... | 15 |
| Shet Hirji Parpatya ... ... | 10 |
| Shet Gangaram Dharshi ... | 10 |
| Shet Motilal Nandlal ... ... | 10 |
| Shet Mavji Mulji ... ... | 10 |
| Shet Gocouldass Doss ... ... | 21 |
| Shet Vaghji Valabhdas... ... | 20 |
| Shet Kasturchand Virchand ... | 15 |
| Shet Bupji Madhavji ... ... | 15 |
| Shet Trikumdass Mulji ... ... | 14 |
| Shet Lavji Madhavji ... ... | 10 |
| Shet Talubehand Gocouldass ... | 10 |
| Shet Amthalal Bhulabhai ... | 10 |
| Shet Jamnadass Thardass ... | 5 247 |
| Shri Sona Chandina Dharamna Kanta, through Chowksi Gordhandass Ranchhordass every year... ... ... | 201 |
| Shet Manibhai Gocouldass Malchand ... | 201 |
| His Highness Shri Bolatsinghji Thakore Saheb of Limdi ... ... ... | 101 |
| Shet Dahyabhai Harji Wandass ... | 100 |
| Merchants of Moodi-Bazar, out-fort:— | |
| Shet Valji Sunderji ... ... | 15 |
| Shet Premji Doss ... ... | 11 |
| Shet Purshotum Gordhan ... | 11 |
| Shet Nanda Purshotum... .. | 7 |
| Shet Chinbersapa Malap Varad | 7 |
| Shet Laxmidass Shamji ... | 15 |
| Shet Sunderji Ladha ... ... | 11 |
| Shet Ranchoddass Veiji ... | 7 |
| Shet Virji Jethani ... ... | 7 91 |
| Shet Ishwardass Laxmidass ... ... | 90 |
| Shet Lalcobhai Nathuchand for feast | 52 |
| Shet Dayal Bhimji ... ... ... | 51 |
| Through the trustees of late Shet Jiwraj Dhanji... ... ... ... | 51 |
| Shet Pragji Surji for milk at Re. 1-8 per day... ... ... ... ... | 45 |
| Shet Meghji Umarshi in honour of his son's birthday ... ... ... ... | 25 4 |
| Five Muscadums, of Bengali rice every month ... ... ... ... | 25 |
| Miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 25 ... ... ... ... ... | 155 |

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Interrupted. | Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 2nd November 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | 31 | 1 | p.m. | 45 | 51 |
| Teheran ... | 2 | 1 | 5 p.m. | 1 | 55 |
| Suez ..... | 2 | 2 | 35 p.m. | 0 | 18 |

NOTICES.

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Tunhong and Manyuen (80-10-08.)

THE King of Siam was expected to leave Bangkok for the north on the 14th inst., and will remain away until nearly the end of the present month, the actual date of his re-entry into the Capital being fixed for the 27th inst. In view of the heavy list of engagements the King has next month, in connection with the longest reign celebrations, it is hoped, says a Bangkok contemporary, His Majesty will return to Bangkok much invigorated by his holiday north. His Majesty's visit will be strictly unofficial.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DOWNING—October 14, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Mr. J. N. Downing, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DUDLEY—MICHELL—October 28, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev. E. J. Warlow, Reland, second son of W. J. W. Dudley, Gretton, Northants, to Florence Mabel, second daughter of J. A. Mitchell, 5, Devonshire Place, Shouldham Hall, Norfolk.

PENNELL—SORABJI—October 17, at All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev. Canon Oldham, Theodore Leighton Pennell, M. D., F. R. C. S., son of the late John Wilson Croker Pennell, Esq., to Alice Maude Sorabji, M. B., daughter of the late Rev. Sorabji Khareedji and Mrs. Sorabji of Poona.

RAMSDEN—WILD—October 24, at Christ Church, Colombo, by the Rev. A. E. Dibben, M. A., Andrew Ramsden, Madras, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the late Andrew H. Wild of Heywood, and of Mrs. Wild, Limefield, Bury, Lancashire.

DEATH.

DICKSON—October 29, of heart disease at the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, Minnie Holmes Caldwell Dickson, wife of A. M. Dickson, 74, Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, in her 34th year.


**H. T. BINKS,**

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 6-45m., 7-14a. Low water, 1-41a.

Goan Coir and Oil Mills Company, 9, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter, the Miracle Worker," 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 8th, Full Moon, 1h 28-0m. p.m.; Nov. 16th, Last Quarter, 5h. 11-1m. a.m.; Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m.; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m.; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m.; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, November 4.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, Carter the Miracle Worker, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 7-54m., 8-29a. Low water, 1-22m., 2-31a.

Thursday, November 5.—Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, 7-5 p.m. New French Press Company, 7, Marine Street, 3 p.m. Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Empire Theatre, Amateur Dramatic Entertainment, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter, the Miracle Worker," 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 8-50m., 9-29a. Low water, 2-30m., 3-9a.

Friday, November 6.—Arrival of H. E. Lady Clarke per mail steamer. Departure of H. E. the Governor and Lady Clarke, Victoria Terminus, 9-15 a.m. Empire Theatre, Amateur Dramatic Entertainment, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter, the Miracle Worker," 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 41m. Sun sets 6h. 4m. High water, 9-38m., 10-19a. Low water, 3-24m., 3-54a.

Saturday, November 7.—Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter the Miracle Worker," 9-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 10-21m., 11-3a. Low water, 4-11m., 4-28a.

Sunday, November 8.—21st Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 11-1m., 11-45a. Low water, 4-54m., 5-2a.

Monday, November 9.—High Court re-opens after October vacation. Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 11-39m. Low water, 3-56m., 5-36a.

DEATH OF A HIGH COURT INTERPRETER.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Sokar Bapuji Trilekeker, late translater and interpreter of the Bombay High Court, which took place last week in the seventy-third year of his age after a short illness. Mr. Sokar was known as a capable and effieient interpreter, and retired on pension some years ago. He wrote several plays in Gujerati and Marathi for the native stage. There are many connected with the legal profession who remember the deceased gentleman's genial good nature and obliging disposition. He has left a worthy successor in the High Court, for his elder son is at present one of the translators and interpreters of the Court.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March ..... | Entry of the Gladiators ..... | Fucik |
| Selection ..... | Miss Hook of Holland... | Paul Rubens |
| Valse ..... | Mein Schonster Tagin Berlin..... | Gung'l |
| Serenade ..... | Birthday ..... | Bigoldt |
| Selection ..... | H. M. S. Pinafore..... | Sullivan |
| Characteristic Piece ..... | The Mill in the Black Forest ..... | Eilenberg |

## HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged..... | 89,459-1-0 |
| Mia Mahomed Jan Mahomed Chotani... | 250 |
| Mr Rustomji Manekji Hatheesam..... | 51 |
| Mr Mangaldas Chaturbhuj ..... | 5 |
| Mr Narandas Cullianji ..... | 50 |
| Bai Harakh wife of Mr Narandas Cullianji ..... | 11 |
| Bai Falkore daughter of Mr Narandas Cullianji ..... | 2 |
| Bai Manak daughter of Mr Narandas Cullianji ..... | 2 |
| Bai Jaykuvar daughter of Mr Narandas Cullianji ..... | 2 |
| Bai Vijkuvar daughter of Mr Narandas Cullianji ..... | 2 |
| Total... | Rs. 89,834 1 0 |

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

Bombay, October 31.

## THE CHINESE INDIVIDUAL.

The following paper entitled "The Changing Position of the Chinese Individual" was read by Dr. J. B. Fearn on October 6 at the opening meeting of the 1908-9 session of the Shanghai Missionary Association:—

The question of the changing position of the Chinese individual naturally includes the large one of the changing position of the Chinese nation—for as is the people so is the nation. Nevertheless the change has to take place in the individual before the national change will be felt. On the other hand, we are quite often unaware of the individual change until it is manifested in some action which forces us to realise the fact, the things are not as they were. Changes in an individual here and there do not impress one with much force, but we rub our eyes and look about us when these changed units are brought together in some unexpected demand, then and then only do we see the culmination of what has slowly been taking place in our very midst.

In the study of this condition one is naturally limited to one's period of observation. To the one who may have finished his half century the change will be very great, whereas to the man who arrived yesterday, relative observations are impossible. To study the individual change it is necessary to look at the question from many points. Change in his mental life, change in his social life and change in his moral and religious life. The changes in respect to his relation to himself, with his fellow countrymen and with the foreigner.

These changes naturally divide themselves into subjective and objective—change within and change as to his relation toward those without. It is quite easy to notice the latter, for man's actions are the world's property, while his inner life is his personal treasure. It is hard to conceal the inner flowings of one's life but, at the same time, it is easy to deceive. We have to note a changed condition quite often by the desires and demands which grow out of this new condition. Change in the mental life of an individual will be noted by the thirst after a mental expansion which is of a progressive nature—ever changing for the better; and a decided disaffection with a system of stagnation which arrests mental expansion, such as China has experienced for these many centuries. Some ten years ago the thought was expressed that it would be a fine idea to abridge the Classics and put the essential teachings in a form convenient for use in our schools. All to whom this thought was expressed had the one answer—that it would be impossible to touch the Classics. What do we see to-day? The lack of desire on the part of a large per cent. of the students to give sufficient time for a thorough study of these books, the mastery of which, a few years ago, formed the entire ground for their success in official China. Moreover we see these same young men, who from childhood have grown up thoroughly imbued with the idea that the success of their future depended entirely upon their knowledge of the Classics, now so changed that their minds reach out for and grasp all that our home universities can teach them. The fact that all our Mission institutes of learning are crowded, and an ever-increasing number of earnest young men and women are seeking matriculation in our home institutions shows the change in the mental life of the individual.

Ten or twelve years ago, to get a full school, it was necessary to furnish everything free, in some cases even the clothing. Even then the pupils felt as though they were conferring more or less of a favour on the foreign educator by allowing themselves to be taught from Western books. How different it is now! Large colleges full of students who gladly pay all their expenses, which in some cases is no small sum, and many perhaps who would be willing to pay twice the amount for what they now realize—in their changed mental condition—to be true education.

Go back ten years and call to mind the little group of boys in a small room memorizing the Chinese character with absolutely no idea as to its meaning—that would come later. Any lack of zeal in their studies being evinced by a slight lull in the pandemonium, which was immediately corrected by a sharp rap on the table and a fierce glare from the fossil of a teacher. But not to dwell longer on this side of the picture, what do we find now? A trained teacher who in our Mission schools at least knows his business. The students busy with such studies as are claiming the attention of school boys in the home land. The room well kept, well ventilated and the pupils orderly. A certain amount of military discipline is evident, not to prepare for war, but to teach unity of purpose and action. This is the old day school which so many of us remember as the chief feature in a great many of our Mission stations but in a new dress necessary to meet the demands of a changed idea consequent upon the changing mental life of the Chinese. This same changed idea has brought new methods of examination for official preferment. Thus we see that the change in the individual Chinese has brought about a change in the entire educational system of this enormous Empire.

When we come to note the change in the social life of the Chinese we do not find such a wide field as in the above. Largely due to the fact that their social system satisfies them and is adequate for their purposes. What change there is is seen more in the manner of giving expression to this side of their nature than in any real change in the fibre of their social system. They still have their clubs or guilds where the members meet to discuss their business or engage in some game—usually of chance. In port, they meet around a foreign "spread" instead of their native feast. They drink the wines common to foreigners, instead of the famous wine of Shaohsing. Man and wife are more frequently seen together in public places, though quite often as they walk the streets together the man will be about three feet ahead of his wife with an expression upon his face as though he were doing something wrong and feared being arrested. In other cases their appearance is quite natural and in many cases the man is quite attentive. All those who hope for the best in China along all lines wish to see this social change take place slowly. The transitional period in all reformations, especially social, being fraught with a lost equilibrium in the backward swinging of the pendulum.

Now a few words as to the change of the individual Chinese in his religious life, for the change in his moral life, in most cases, is of such a negative nature that it is but a dark picture. It is a fact that the liberty which comes to a man when he throws off the fetters which have bound him so long is more than likely to be abused and turned into license, if this liberty is not controlled by Him who is the Author of all true liberty. This is proved by that open sore found in the midst of each foreign concession, which is never seen in an uncontaminated native city. Would that we might only open our eyes to this sad change for the worse, but so far as in us lies the power correct it.

That the religious life is undergoing a change is indicated by the remark recently made by a Buddhist priest of high rank that it would only be about ten years until they were out of a job. He felt that with the enlightenment incident to the present day education there would be a general turning away from his religion. It may be said that Christianity is the cause of this change for undoubtedly the leaven is at work. It is sad though to realize that those who give up the isms of China, as well as in other countries which are in the throes of transition, will not accept that which has made them free. Many instances of change in other phases of their religious life might be noted, but I will only mention the desire expressed in so many quarters for a new marriage ceremony. Years ago it was difficult to get even our Christians to use the church form, but now we are asked by the heathen to officiate, and we find that they are largely using a modified form of our Christian ceremony. We note a change also in their funeral offerings where flowers now play a very important part, and indeed it is not an infrequent sight to see the coffin covered with floral designs.

Let us now take up the change in their relation to foreigners, toward their own country and if we were only able to look into that close relation between Chinese and Chinese it would be a most interesting revelation, but this is perhaps beyond us. Quite recently I heard of a man who told one of our missionaries that while he could not trust implicitly in any of his own family or associates he always felt that she was one upon whom he could fully rely. That is a sad yet true statement. How general this man's experience might be found among others it is hard to say, but one thing is sure, he is of the kind who would not say such a thing unless he meant it. Does the sign so often seen in shops: "tsung puh ri kia" really mean that there is no chance of a second price? If so we can be encouraged, for this marks a great change in their dealings one with another. Ten years ago there was only one shop in the Qoen Zien in Soochow which displayed this sign to indicate their chance from the old custom, of charging a large price with the expectation that it would be beaten down by the buyer, while now it is quite common. We have to take these outward manifestations as an index to the change which has taken place in this more intimate relation.

In their relation to foreigners we can each give personal testimony of the changes which has come over the individual and we can all note how this has affected the entire nation. A desire to do for themselves the things which we have been doing for them so long forms the pivot upon which they have turned. Ten or fifteen years ago the foreigner did everything for the Chinese—drilled her troops, commanded her navy, established and conduced her schools, and in many other ways showed the Chinese how the "thing should be done." A few years ago they grew restive under this and began to look about for themselves. In many cases they endeavoured to do what was entirely beyond them, and not infrequently when they met defeat, were not only unwise enough to refuse to admit their inability, but to save face, persisted in their efforts to stand alone, and continuing in this course soon began to regard the foreigner as, in the following the old negro regarded his master.—"What's the matter with you, Jim?" asked the master, "I'm mad," replied the old nergo. "Who are you mad with, Jim?" "I'm mad with you, that's who I'm mad with." "What you mad with me about, Jim?" "'Cause I ain't penned dem sheep." So it has ever been. A duty left undone through inability or carelessness or from any other cause will in most cases put us as quits with the other fellow. If there is any feeling of dislike in the hearts of the Chinese Christians toward the missionary, it is largely due to this same spirit. They are not doing their duty toward the evangelization of China and in their extremity they look upon the foreigner, who is working as of yore, in much the same light as the old negro looked upon his master.

Many of us can well remember the time when the fact that a man was a foreigner was ample proof to the Chinese of integrity and uprightness. Also how sometimes it was hard to convince our acquaintances that there were wicked foreigners as well as wicked Chinese. I have heard some say they thought it best to keep such knowledge from the Chinese, but to my mind it is the rude awakening from this deception which is mainly responsible for the changed attitude on the part of a large number of Chinese. In former days they trusted every foreigner, now they go forward with care and unless a man can prove himself to be trustworthy he is looked upon with distrust.

Thus jealousy and distrust are the two unfortunate features which indicate the change in a number of individuals. The cause of the former can hardly be laid at the door of the foreigner, but is due to pride and overmuch confidence in an ability which is quite often nil. The latter is caused by a large increase in the number and make-up of the foreigners in China and also to unwise actions on the part of some who were formerly held in high esteem. The unwise action on the part of one missionary in the interior has come oftener to my ears than the good work done by all the other missionaries of the same province. The fact that the said missionary was sent home does not remove the distrust caused by his action.

The manner and intensity of expression is varied and the different forms it assumes are as numerous as the population of China. In the early part of the year, while talking with a fellow passenger, our conversation turned upon the Chekiang railway loan. He was very bitter, in what he had to say about the actions of the British. I recalled to him the fact that it was only last year that the Chinese were calling the Americans by every name that was bad, and asked him what nation they would abuse next year—he smiled as he realized the ridiculousness of all this wild talk. We did not have to wait until "next year," for it was only after a few months when Great Britain and America were forgotten in their hard feeling toward Japan and it took all their time and thought to heap sufficient abuse Japan upon and all things Japanese. The tide has begun to turn and America is now on the crest of the wave of popular approval because of the return of the indemnity, and other nations may yet hope for a better day in their relation to China. As they act in regard to the nations so I believe they act in regard to individuals. If something occurs, weather due to our mistake or theirs, which does not suit their way of thinking we are put down low and there we stay until a lucky move gives us back our lost estate. This phase of the Chinese character, and it is not peculiar to them, is largely due to looking on the surface and not really studying the merits of a question or the motives of an individual.

As to the change in relation to their own country one is puzzled as how best to state the nature of the change. A great many look upon and treat the question as a child might a toy newly found and unknown, while others are really putting their shoulders to the wheel with honest determination to solve the problem. Some ten years ago, while on a launch passing an Imperial Customs station I asked a scholarly looking individual what flag it was flying over the building. He looked confused and finally admitted that he did not know it was his own Dragon Flag! This is not an isolated case and illustrates to a certain extent the condition which existed in the recent past. Now the average man who reads the newspapers and keeps up with current events thinks he knows quite enough to have a hand in the management of national affairs. Whereas he would make out about as well in this capacity as a wheel barrow coolie would with a railway engine. The bright side of it though is that before many years the wheelbarrow coolies of to-day will indeed be driving the trains of China. The desire to make China an up-to-date nation, equal to if not superior to any foreign, is perhaps the uppermost thought in nation the mind of all awakened Chinese, but to accomplish this without the aid of any outside help makes the hardest possible task out of what could be made much easier by a wise attention to the selection of experienced advisers. One can not but be glad to see patriotism taking hold of a people who even yet have difficulty in giving a name to the new creation. As the new feeling gradually pervades among the masses we must not be surprised when we see it manifested in many a strange garb. No missionary returned from furlough can help but exlaim: "How every thing has changed!" and yet to sit down and enumerate these changes is a hard task, for truly in many instances it is unseen and is only felt as a new factor which is expressed in new thought and new action on the part of a large majority in their individual lives.

As we note the changes let us not make any mistake in our relation toward the new individual. We have helped them and guided them thus far and are largely responsible for the spirit which has caused this change, if not the manner of its expression. As the Chinese are able more and more to do for themselves they will more and more be able to dispense with our services. Let us endeavour to say them from themselves, for in their eagerness to assume entire control and have China for the Chinese they are extremely likely to over-reach their ability and make shipwreck of their endeavour.

Though at times, in their new-born zeal, they appear offensive, let us bear long with them and prove our real love for them in what we are willing to suffer for and from them.

## ALLEGED APPREHENDED DISTURBANCE.

### Ryots' Appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor.

According to a communication sent to the "Bengalee" Sital Roy, Dukhit Panday and several other ryots of Mathia, Lakhanpur, Batweria and other villages in the jurisdiction of Bettia Subdivision, Motihari District, have sent the following telegram to the Divisional Commissioner and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—"Parsa Factory, Subdivision Bettiah, started sugar factory, wanting long leases from tenants. Local officials trying coercion on tenants. Serious breach of peace apprehended. Tenants wanting protection by fair and judical inquiry through superior officers from outside. Situation imminent. Petition follows."

In their petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, subsequently forwarded they allege that the Indigo Factories at Parsa, Harpurwa and Sirkahia are compelling the ryots to sow indigo, that the District Superintendent of Polies and the Magistrate are going from village to village and telling the ryots that their safety lies only in growning indigo and sugarcane on their lands on the terms offered by the factory; that the ryots in view of the recurring scarcity, prefer growing only food-grains on their lands, and because they have learnt by experience that where their profit arising from cultivating food grains on their lands amounts to about two hundred rupees a bigha, they cannot expect to get more than Rs. 15 a bigha if they cultivate indigo on the terms offered by the factories; that similar loss results from cultivating sugarcane, inasfruch as, where the bazar rate is eight annas a maund, the factories offer only ten pice, the rate in other neighbouring factories being even higher than this, namely, four annas a maund; The petitioners therefore pray for an open and fair inquiry by a judicial officer from outside. They apprehend that unless the Lieutenant-Governor intervenes and settles the differences between the planters and ryots on free trade principles their persons and properties will not be safe.

This, so far, is the story of the ryots.

The factories, on the other hand, intimated to the police that they were afraid the factories would be looted, and accordingly the Reserve police from Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran and Motihari were summoned, and a detachment of military police under a European officer were sent to meet the situation.

Meanwhile, says the correspondent of the "Bengalee," Sital Roy, whose name appears first among the petitioners, has been arrested and locked up in Motihari Jail.

The following is a translation from the vernacular of a notice served upon some of the villagers:—

Orders of the Sub-divisional Officer of Bettiah: order upon Sital Roy, of village Mathia. If you have got any complaints to make against the factory, you will present them personally to the undersigned at 7 p.m. on Monday, the 19th instant, at the Factory Bungalow.

(Sd). E. T. Tanner.

18-10-08.

The following lithographed order was served upon the villagers, or to whomsoever it might concern:—

Order under Section 144, Cr. P. Code.

"Whereas it has been brought to my notice that meetings are being held at Mathia, Dumra, Lakhanpur, Basworia, Barwa Gonowli, Sahadatpur, Fatehpur, Harpur Pandit, Chand Barwa, Kala Barwa, Gorwalia, Singwaria, Pakri, Pujaha, Sirsia, Bhainsahi, Kurwa Mathia, Turkapatti, Garwalia, Bandobasti, Joakha and other places in the Bettiah subdivision, at which persons are incited to commit acts of criminal intimidation and to deter others from their lawful and peaceful occupations, the public generally and the persons to whom this order is specially addressed are hereby directed to abstain from attending such meetings or from inciting others to desist from their lawful occupation, and from committing an act of intimidation.

Motihari, 22nd Oct., 1908.

(Sd.) R. S. GRENFELL,
District Magistrate.

## RIOT IN CALCUTTA

### Policemen Seriously Injured.

A serious roit took place on Friday night in Hidaram Banerji's Lane Bow Bazar, in the course of which two police constables were seriously injured.

For some time past, a party of men captained by a man whom the people call Manik "gunda" have been causing a lot of trouble in Khrishna Saha's Lane and Hidaram Banerji's Lane, and the fishermen of Bow Bazer, who are well known as an independent lot of men, decided some time ago not to allow Manik's party to have matters all their own way. The feud has continued, and several fights have resulted.

On Thursday, one of Manik's gang named Chaitan stabbed a fisherman and a complaint was lodged with the police. Then yesterday another fisherman named Nibaran, picked a quarrel with another follower of Manik named Henry and while the two were fighting, a police constable named Jodu Ojha came up, and with the help of another constable named Mohotam Sing arrested both men.

Manik who had meantime been informed that one of his party was under arrest, collected his gang and attacked the constables and Nibaran. Nibaran was stabbed and received several "lathi" blows. His clothes were all wet with blood. Jodu Ojha's right wrist was cut open by a knife, and his hands were so battered by "lathis" that he was obliged to let the arrested man go. Mohatam Sing was stabbed on the back and he was hammered with "lathis" till he, too, let go his hold upon the arrested persons. The party were pelted with brickbats and the neighbourhood of Bow Bazar was in an uproar for quite a long time. In the confusion Henry got clear away.

Nibaran and the constables ran to the Puddopukur Thana and were taken to the Campbell Hospital where their injuries were dressed. The wounds of the constables, specially those of Mohatam Sing, were so serious that they were sent to the Police Hospital in Amhert Street. Mr. P. N. Mukherji, of the Muchipara Thana, hastened to Puddopukur Thana and a posse of constables armed with regulation "lathis" visited the scene of the occurrence late last night and made some inquiries. They also visited Manik's "akhara" (gymnasium), but did not find Manik either there or at his house.

Charges under Section 332, of causing hurt to police officers while on duty and Section 225, escaping and rescuing from lawful police custody, were laid against Manik and his men in Puddokupur Thana. Nibaran also laid a formal complaint against Manik for stabbing him.

IN a case at Clerkenwell in which a man was awarded £10 10s. damages for the loss of a dog which had been run over, the judge said a dog had as much right in the road as human beings, and drivers of vehicles had to use as much care in seeing that they did not run them down.


**SUFFERING WAS BEYOND WORDS**

Eczema Spread All Over His Body—Not a Minute's Comfort in Sixteen Months—Constantly Experimented With Remedies—But Even the Doctor's Treatment Failed—Writer Pronounces the

**CUTICURA REMEDIES OF MARVELOUS POWER**

"A gentleman, who is a near relative of mine, has suffered terribly with eczema. The trouble started in the form of little white pimples on the hands. These pimples would burst and become sore. The irritation was very great at all times, and sometimes almost unbearable. He tried various remedies from the start, but nothing seemed to do him the least good. Still he kept experimenting with all the things heard of or read. As the trouble progressed it became worse, under these trials, he decided to go to a doctor. The doctor put him under a treatment, and he persisted with it for some time without the least sign of a permanent cure. He was almost despairing. No sooner did one sore heal than others came. From being only on the hands, the disease spread until his whole body was affected. His wrists, elbows, and back were worst, and were really unbearable. The pain he felt was beyond words. His work necessitated him having his hands in water a great deal, and the water seemed to aggravate the trouble. After the doctor's treatment failed, my relative began to resort to other remedies, with the same disheartening result, and it was very distressing dragged by, during the time. I can truthfully say that he did not have a minute's comfort. His constant scratching became so serious, for one to witness, that I thought he would tear himself to pieces. He found that no one had the right remedy to Cuticura. Had he started with Cuticura Remedies at first he would have saved untold trouble and expense. He followed the directions carefully and the improvement was most marked from day to day. He derived great comfort from the very first, and I should say that within six months the disease was perfectly eradicated, and his skin is as clear as it ever was. I pronounce Cuticura Remedies to be simply marvellous in power. Mrs. R. Spalding, 14th Dec., 1907. Mrs. R. Spalding, 14th Dec., 1907. Bett Rd., W. Croydon, Surrey, England, Nov. 26, 1908."

A Single Set of Cuticura Remedies often Cures, Costing Only One Shilling and Three Pence.

"APENTA" B.G.

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

## CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

### MYSORE.

THE "STATESMAN":—Nearly thirty years have passed since Mysore was handed ever to the administration of its young Maharaja who was then coming of age. The step was received with dire forebodings in official quarters, and it was predicted that the result must assuredly prove to be disastrous. The conditions which obtained in the State when the transfer was effected were by no means favourable to the new administration; but Mysore, instead of falling a victim to misrule and administrative incompetence, has made steady progress, whether viewed from a moral, material, or political standpoint, and the position in which the little State stands to-day reflects the highest credit on the able and devoted administrators responsible for its government. The return of Mysore to its own native rulers was due to the strenuous efforts of the late Major Evans Bell and the late Mr. Robert Knight, and if any proof were needed of the beneficent outcome of those efforts, it is to be found in the lucid and statesmanlike address delivered a few days ago by the Dewan of Mysore to the Representative Assembly. In every department of the Government there are tangible evidences of a keen and enlightened desire for the welfare of the community, as well as gratifying proofs of administrative efficiency. In the Budget estimate for 1907 08 a surplus of Rs. 12,74,000 was foreshadowed, this amount including Rs. 10,34,000, the estimated net receipts from the Cauvery Power scheme, and Rs. 2,00.000 for famine insurance. The accounts for the year, however, show an actual surplus of Rs. 13,82,000, after setting aside the net revenue (Rs. 12,31.000) from the Cauvery scheme for replenishing the cash balance; appropriating two lakhs for the famine reserve; and applying Rs. 1,33,000 to the sinking fund for liquidation of the loan of 29 lakhs raised in 1906-07. This surplus is the net result of an improvement of 12·60 lakhs in the revenue and a reduction in expenditure of Rs. 82,000, as compared with the estimate. It is noteworthy, moreover, that the largest increase in the expenditure as compared with the previous year was 5 1-2 lakhs under the head of Education, which is accounted for by the payment of the entire building grant of 5 lakhs to the Indian Institute of Science, and the cost of the Kindergarten and manual training systems of instruction. Another satisfactory feature in the finances of the State is the formation of the separate reserve which can be drawn upon in time of famine. This fund came into operation in 1906-07, and is being steadily built up by the appropriation of two lakhs from the revenue of each financial year.

The Dewan's speech throughout illustrates the scientific manner in which the activities of the Government are being directed. The State Life Insurance Fund, we are told, is in a prosperous condition, and has now on its books 10,268 policies, held by 5,402 persons and representing a total insurance of Rs. 54,65,000. In the domain of agriculture a number of interesting steps were adopted during the year, and in January last Dr. Coleman, who was been specially engaged by the Government to study insect pests and fungoid diseases, took up his appointment and began his investigations. In regard to the important question of education, the Dewan pointed out that school fees have been abolished in the lower and primary classes of village elementary schools from October, 1907, and that since then further reforms have been inaugurated which have led to the provisions of free elementary education in all Government schools. The first grade colleges meanwhile are being reorganised, and the State in addition to making the grant of five lakhs to the building fund of the Indian Institute of Science, has agreed to pay further Rs. 50,000 annually to the Institute. Technical and industrial instruction, it is intimated, has made substantial progress, and the Government have under consideration the question of making education compulsory in a few selected places, as an experimental measure. Special attention was directed by the Dewan to the village Tank Panchayet Bill, which contains the germs of a complete system of self-government in the rural tracts. For the successful working of this scheme, even in its elementary from, he observed, much patience and self-sacrifice on the part of the raiyats, as well as sympathy and devotion to duty on the part of the officials, would be required. The Government hoped that both would be forthcoming, and, the Dewan proceeded: "I need not impress on you the "greatness of the opportunity that is presented to you to work in the cause of the people and ensure the success of this first step towards real local self-government."

The enlightened sentiments thus expressed and the general record of the native administrators of Mysore lend weight to the pronouncement of the Dewan on the unrest which is manifesting itself in India. In the first place the Minister, in his address, ustified the Mysore Newspapers Regulation, which he said would not be put into force in regard to any journal unless the character of the publication rendered its continuance undesirable in the interests of the State or of public morality. He disclaimed the idea that the Government objected to free criticism of their acts, and declared that any question of refusal or withdrawal of permission to publish would not be left to individual officers, but would be considered in full Council, and laid before the Maharaja. With regard to the political aspirations that are spreading in India, the Dewan affirmed that the key to the whole question was sympathy. Sympathy, however, was necessary on both sides, and it was a matter of profound regret that some misguided men should have overstepped even the limitations of humanity, in the vain hope of intimidating the Government. Even in Mysore, where, as the Dewan remarked, they had "all that a genuine nationalist could wish for," the agitator had to be taken in hand, and he emphasised the fact that, possessing these great advantages, it would be sheer folly for the people to be seduced from their duty to themselves and to the State. In view of the progress made by Mysore, it was natural that the Dewan should speak sympathetically of the political and national aspirations which are gaining such a hold of the people elsewhere in India, and, as he rightly declared, it is the duty alike of the Government and of the leaders of the people to take count of the new forces and see that they are directed into right channels. The concluding words of the Minister consisted of an eloquent appeal for continued loyalty to the British Throne, an appeal which forms an eloquent commentary on the doleful prognostications that were uttered when it was decided to hand Mysore back to native rule.

### THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE.

The "ENGLISHMAN".—the narrative of the measures adopted for the relief of famine during the past few trying months by the Government of the United Provinces, has just been published. It is a striking document, and interesting in more ways than one. It tells clearly and forcibly the tale of the last great fight with the gaunt demon of famine; it shews what a splendid measure of success crowned that long, strenuous fight; it refutes once again the miserable mistatements and insinuations of interested politicians concerning the harshness and carelessness of the Government; it shows how steadily has been perfected the machinery which the British Raj, and the British Raj alone had invented to fight one of the most potent and awful of Nature's methods of checking an over great increase in the population of the country. It does more than this, for it sets the minds of the thoughtful working, and forces speculation regarding the years that still lie wound upon the spool of time.

It is accepted as a matter of course by the present Government of the country—as it was not by any in the past—that this ever-recurring fight with Nature for the lives of the people must go on so long as time, or the Government, endures. But even the least thoughtful must recognise that the fight becomes harder and more hard as the populations to be safe-guarded grow, without any corresponding increase taking place in the productive power of the soil. How long can this constant war against vindictive Nature continue without seriously embarassing the Government? Is the constant fighting of famine but a staving off of disaster that must some day crush the people with multiplied intensity? The population of the country has more than doubled itself in the last fifty years. There has been no corresponding increase in the area of cultivable land. The building of canals has done much good but on the other hand the destruction of forests and faulty cultivation have more than counteracted this good. The population still increases and rapidly, for, war and famine are held in check, and even pestilence is fought with more success than in the past. The fertility of the soil tends, on the other hand, to decrease. Human greed and necessity, unchecked by foresight tax the land, tilth and waste, field and forest alike, too severely. How long, and to what decree, may this constant increase, this eternal wast endure? Failing the discovery of auxiliary resources, or of some unfailing means of assisting the soil to increase and maintain its fertility, combined with a halt in the growth of the population, there must come a time when even the resources of the Indian Government will be over-strained in the fight for the lives of the people. These are questions that force themselves upon the minds of even the most optimistic. They are questions that must be answered some day it may be not in this generation or the next, but certainly before the lapse of another century. And they are only a few, perhaps not even the most important, of the problems that have to be considered by the Government and the people.

With the problems of the famine wars are bound up very closely those of forestry, how closely the layman scarcely can conceive. We see one aspect of this connection in the pronouncements of certain ignorant and malicious politicians, Indian and British. These on the one hand charge the Indian Government, in the face of all evidence, with carelessness regarding the lives and well-being of its subjects, declaring that famines have increased steadily in number and severity since the establishment of British rule. On the other they accuse the Government of an equally detestable treason against the people, their well-being and liberties, committed by the establishment of the Forest Department, and the restriction of felling and selling timber, of clearing wood land, and of grazing. This is an aspect that is constantly and carefully impressed upon the minds of semi-educated but vocal communities in India and England. The other aspect is neglected by the fisher in troubled political waters, who for that matter, is generally too much obsessed by his monomania to appreciate it. It is even, it may be, insufficiently studied even by the authorities who have the care of India in their hands, and is certainly not sufficiently brought before a more or less necessarily ignorant public by the experts. The forest areas of a country, and especially in the mountain regions of that country, cannot be reduced below a certain minimum without peril. The total area under timber must not only bear a sufficient, and that is a generous, proportion to the cleared areas under plough and under grass, but must alternate properly with these open spaces. The hills especially, the sources and reservoirs of the streams and rivers, must be properly clad with timber. Failing this there result devastating alternations of flood and drought. Destruction of forests is immediately followed by climatic disturbances and changes and by the ruin of the land. Precipitation decreases, evaporation increases, earth salts increase and are spread abroad by flood and by distillation. The soil is impoverished by a double process chemical and mechanical, when it is not washed away or overlaid with sands and gravels. Scarcity of fuel results in scarcity of manure. Areas once brave forest and smiling field at the last become dreary desert, dead under a pitiless sun. Upon the face of this desert a few miserable, famine haunted beings attempt a difficult and grudging cultivation. They expiate in their generation the waste and stupidity of their forefathers, the forest destroyers. So it is in Persia, in Turkish Arabia, in North Africa, in Dalmatia to-day. So it may well be in India to-morrow, and in America the day after. The problem and the peril are the same for all ages and nations.

### PAY, PROMOTION AND PENSIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The number of candidates who annually present themselves for competition to fill vacant Commissions in the Army is not nearly so large as was the case 20 years ago; and we frequently hear the question discussed as to how far pay, promotion and pension are responsible for the dwindling supply? There has never been any difficulty in obtaining sufficient material of the right sort to fill vacancies occurring in the Indian Army as distinguished from the remainder of the British Army, and the reasons are not far to seek. They are, briefly:—Fair pay, a certainty of promotion if qualified after serving various periods of service, and the certainty of a good pension when the necessary service has been completed. There are also certain civil and political appointments open to Officers of the Indian Army which serve as an added attraction to many. Far be it from me to suggest that the Officer of the Indian Army is too highly paid or that his pension is too large.

Now, let us analyse the treatment meted out to the Officer serving in a British Regiment both in England and in India. He joins in England as a Second Lieutenant and receives the large sum of 5s. 3d. a day; he also gets free quarters and a small allowance for fuel and light. Truly a magnificent stipend for a man who has had an expensive education! In this connection I would mention that the Officer's pay has remained fixed ever since a standing Army was first formed, whilst that of his comrade in the ranks has increased by leaps and bounds. The young Officer, finding himself unable to "go the pace," decides to get a transfer to India, hoping that in this land of plenty, of which he had heard so much, he will at any rate be able to make both ends meet. However, a very short period of service spent in this country will very soon convince him of his mistake, and he will find that he was, if anything, better off at Home. Whilst still a Second Lieutenant he will receive Rs. 262 a month plus about Rs. 20 a month, a so-called compensation allowance which is given him on account of the depreciation in the value of the rupee. The rate of the Officer's pay was originally fixed when the rupee was worth about half a crown. It will not be difficult, therefore, to work out the amount of compensation that really ought to be paid. Besides this considerable loss, the cost of living, servants and house rent has increased enormously, and the bed of roses which the budding Wellington expected to find awaiting him proves to be a very hard one indeed. To make matters worse, money at exorbitant rates of interest is always easy to borrow in this country. Once, however, in the hands of the sowcar the borrower places a millstone around his neck which some take years to shake off and which many others take with them in their journey across the Styx.

Having attained the rank of Lieutenant, after about three years' service the Officer may find that he has still five or six years before him before he can become a Captain and perhaps yet another ten before he arrives at his Majority. It is not necessary to enter into the question of his chances of becoming a Lieutenant-Colonel. Suffice it to say that they are decidedly small. After 25 years' service (20 years for those who entered the Army before 1837) or if still a Captain on reaching the age of 45, he becomes entitled to a pension of £200 a year, and at the age of 48, if a Major, of £300 a year, and his services are dispensed with. If he is lucky enough to become a substantive Lieutenant-Colonel and serves for four years in that rank he becomes entitled to a pension of £400 a year and has a chance of further employment.

There does not seem to be anything very alluring in such a prospect to a young man on the threshold of life and it is not surprising that it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain a sufficient supply of candidates to compete for the vacant Commissions. This is particularly the case with regard to the Guards and Cavalry and special regulations have had to be drawn up concerning them. Twenty years ago there were nine or ten candidates for every vacant Commission in the Army, but now 5 or 6 to 1 would probably fairly represent the odds in the open competition. This is a pretty sure indication of the general feeling in the matter. It was stated in a Service paper a short time ago that many families which had been for generations entirely Military are now looking to the Navy to furnish a profession for their sons. The army is now, and very rightly so, no place for the man whose one idea is to find some pleasant means of idling away a few years of his life. It is a profession in which hard work, physical as well as mental, is constantly demanded and for which the "quid pro quo" is anything but commensurate.

## OLD MADRASIS AT HOME.

### In Scotland.

LONDON, 7TH OCTOBER.—I had occasion to go North on business last month, so took the opportunity of visiting several old Madrasis, whose names many of your readers are no doubt familiar with and would be interested to hear about. Arriving at Edinburgh and finding that the Rev. J. N. Ogilvie, who since his retirement two years ago has been in charge of the Grey Friars Church in that City, had gone to Colinton, a pretty little suburb, to spend the summer, I found him occupying a house from which one gets a picturesque view, more especially of the Pentland Hills. Many who attended the Kirk in Madras during his incumbency as Senior Chaplain will remember what eloquent and impressive sermons he delivered and the large congregations he used to draw. He was much interested to hear all about the "Auld Kirk" members of the congregation, and other friends. I also met Mrs. Henderson, wife of Dr. J. R. Henderson, of the Christian College, who had just returned from the Continent with her daughter. Both were looking in the best of health and are leaving this month for Madras.

From Edinburgh I went to Glasgow, and on Sunday evening, the 19th September, attended Divine Service at the Cathedral in company with Mr. H. P. Hodgson, late Planting Member of the Madras Legislative Council, and Mr. Liebenrood, another well known and popular planter of Ootacamund. I never was in a church which was so well attended; we estimated the congregation at between 1,000 and 1,500. We heard an excellent sermon and some good singing. In front of the church, among other statues, is one erected in memory of the Rev. Norman McLeod, who, I believe, visited Madras in the cold weather of 1867, accompanied by Dr. Watson, Minister of the first charge of Dundee, and afterwards Moderator of the General Assembly. The object of their visit was to inspect the several Indian Mission and to report to the Church at Home. One of the finest speeches Dr. McLeod ever made was, I believe, in submitting his Report to the Assembly. During his short visit to Madras Mr. Mcleod stayed with Mr. Scott of Binny's, and Dr. Watson with the Rev. W. A. Liston, in Kilpauk, when the latter was Junior Chaplain in charge of St. Andrew's, Madras, Mr. Stewart Wright, the Senior Chaplain, being at that date stationed at Bangalore. From Glasgow I went to Callander, and stayed four days with Mr, and Mrs. Jeffrey. Mr. Jeffrey went out to India in the early sixties to the old-established firm of Messrs. Simpson and Co., and retired from business in 1884. During his regime the firm extended its business very considerably, and moved from the premises now occupied by the Cosmopolitan Club to its present premises. He is almost an octogenarian, a keen golfer and a fine specimen of a Scotchman who spent so many years in the Far East.

From Callander I went to Stirling, meeting there by appointment Mr. C. A. Paterson, late Registrar of the Madras University, who, after he left Madras, paid a visit to New Zealand and has now settled with his family at Dollar, where his children are not only distinguishing themselves by winning prizes, but two of them have secured scholarships. He was one of the best Registrars the University ever had, and not only put an effectual stop to the leakage of examination papers and other malpractices, but secured convictions against several culprits. We both called on the Rev. J. Paisley Lang, who went to India in 1867 as a Missionary in connection with the Church of Scotland and was stationed at Sealkot. In 1875 he was appointed to the Government Ecclesiastical Establishment, and posted to Madras. In 1878 he went Home on furlough and retired from the Service the same year, on being elected to the first charge of Stirling. His brother, Dr. Marshall Lang, is the Principal of Aberdeen University. From Stirling we took a tram and went to Bridge of Allan, where we met Surgeon-General Bidie, who retired from the Indian Medical Serivce many years ago. He is looking hale and hearty, and gave us a very warm reception. A few doors from Dr. Bidie's, but on the opposite side of the road, lives Dr. Robertson, who spent many years of his service at Cuddalore. One of his daughters married Mr. Tate, of the Madras Civil Service, who was District Judge of Chingleput and the other, Mr. David Leighton. I may here remark that Mr. Jeffrey, Surgeon-General Bidie and Mr. Paterson were Elders of the Kirk during their stay in Madras, and took an active interest in the work of the Church.

We then left for "Burgo Park," Dr. Miller's beautiful mansion in Bridge of Allan, where we had lunch, and afterwards our genial host showed us over his pretty grounds studded with some of the finest oak and beech trees I have seen. Dr. Miller was in the very best of health and spirits, but has practically lost his sight so far as being able to read or write, the operation which he underwent in May last, which it was hoped might have restored his sight having unfortunately proved unsuccessful. Nothing gives him greater pleasure than to see old Madras friends who can spare the time to call on him, and who will receive a most cordial welcome. In a room of the house upstairs may be seen some excellent photographs of old College students and Professors, and in his drawing-room are some fine oil paintings. From Bridge of Allan I accompanied Mr. Paterson to Dollar and partook of his hospitality. I there met Mrs. Masterton (a daughter of the late Mr. W. P. Shaw, of Madras), now the wife of the Professor of Mathomathics at the Dollar Institution. I had not met Mrs. Masterton since she left Madras in 1883. I also saw Mrs. Lechler, wife of Mr. Chris Lechler, of Yercaud, who is looking after her children's education there.

From Dollar I proceeded to Glasgow, and after calling on the brother of the Rev. Horne Stevenson, the present senior Chaplain of the Kirk, I left for Cardonald, about half an hour's run by tram from Glasgow, to see the Rev. W. A. Liston and his wife. Mr. Liston first arrived in India in 1886 and spent the last years of his service as Senior Chaplain of the Kirk at Madras. He left Madras on furlough for the last time in 1895, and retired from the service in 1898. He did good missonary work, not only in Madras, but also at Bangalore and Secunderabad, where he also officiated as Chaplain of the Kirk. I am sure his many friends will be glad to hear that he is continuing his good work at Home, and that he is still as active and energetic as ever, and has done much for the parish in which he now ministers with much success, as the following facts will show. When he went to Cardonald in 1898 there was no church in existence, but in the following year the present pretty little church was opened for public worship.

At the first Communion only 58 persons attended, but soon over 600 were on the roll. In 1900 the church was endowed and erected into a parish "quo ad sacra." 1897 funds were raised for the purchase of the present Manse. All sittings in the church are free, and at the present moment the congregation is entirely free of debt, and with a small sum to its credit. It does not take long to tabulate these facts, but it entailed a considerable amount of work and energy on Mr. Liston's part to carry them to completion. There are more communicants on the roll than there are sittings in the church, and he is contemplating a small enlargement of the church in consequence as soon as funds are available for the purpose. I was much struck with a beautiful window in the church, put up by Sir Charles Cayzer, M. P., of Ralston and Gartmore, in memory of his father, who died on the 27th March, 1900, aged 92. Sir Charles is, I understand, a liberal supporter of the church, and is the head of the Clan Line Co. of which Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe and Co. are the Agents in Madras.

I attended Divine Service on the Sunday which happened to be the Harvest Thanksgiving, and almost every seat in the church was occupied. Mr. Liston told me that in 1879 or 1880 he contributed a series of five articles, entitled "History of the Church of Scotland, Madras," to the "Madras Mail," which appeared in five consecutive issues, and which those members of the congregation who would like to peruse will find pasted in a book which, I am sure, the present Senior Chaplain in Madras will be only too glad to permit inspection of. Perhaps many of your readers are not aware that Captain Glen Liston, of the I.M.S., now Acting Director of the Bacteriologist Research Laboratory, Bombay, and joint author of a "Monograph of the Anopheles Mosquitoes of India," is the son of the Rev. Mr. Liston—a worthy son of a worthy father. He is also author of a pamphlet on "Rats, Fleas and Plague," and was the first, I believe, to draw prominent notice to the flea theory of plague infection, which has been scientifically established by the recent Plague Commission. Strange to say, although on the Madras Establishment, he has ever since he arrived in the country been on special duty in to Bombay.

My account of the various other Madrassis I have met would not be complete without a short reference to the Rev. W. F. Archibald, also a retired Chaplain of the Scots Kirk, with whom I spent a pleasant day at Farnborrough, near Aldershot. He is at present doing duty at Colchester, the "Mecca' of the Army, as it is called, after having been fifteen months at Aldershot. He has been employed by the War Office since he left India in 1898 and has served in Cairo, Khartoum, Shoeburyness, Aldershot, Pirbright Camp and Colchester. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders in the Mazara Expedition of 1888 and received the Indian Frontier Medal with clasp. Having been an Officer in the 48th Regiment, Lanarkshire Volunteers previous to going out to India, he was, when in India, appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Hyderabad Rifle Volunteers (at Secunderabad) and qualified for the Volunteer Officers' decoration, which he received whilst Senior Chaplain of the Kirk in Madras. In India, Egypt, the Soudan, and at Home, he has ministered at various times to eleven Battalions of Highland and Scottish Regiments, and to six Battalions of Militia. His two sons are also in the medical profession, his eldest being in the R.A.M.C., and is now stationed at Khartoum, where he is specially employed as Bacteriologist at the Wellcome Laboratory, Gordon College, while the younger is in the Royal Navy, and is serving on H.M.S. "Flora," in Chinese waters. Mr. Archibald is still very fit and well, as keen a sportsman as he was when in India, and one of the best of good fellows.

Before I close I should just like to say that I have seen Mrs. J. G. Smith, widow of the late Chief Judge of the Madras Small Cause Court, in Ealing, and her many friends will, I am sure, be pleased to hear that her eldest-son, Arthur, has won the Arts Scholarship of £100 at Guy's, while her second son, John, who is at Westminster School, has secured the prize for the best poem. Her daughter "Joe" is a great help and comfort to her mother, has a taste for music, and has passed all the examinations in that subject of the Associated Board. I am returning to Madras next month, and shall be glad to get into harness again.—A Madrasi, on the Prowl in the "Madras Mail."

## REGIMENTAL FACINGS.

In July 1881, when the Territorial system has inaugurated it was decided that English regiments should, for the future, have white facings, Scottish, yellow and Irish, green, the Royal Regiments to retain their blue facings as heretofore. It was the ranking of county battalions which caused the change and the result was that a very large number of regiments lost their old and cherished facings and this fell most hardly on the English regiments.

Of late years, however, there has been a wrong tendency to resume the old facings, the custom of the War Office has been to allow regiments to resume the colour of one or both battalions where two battalions of linked regiment desired the change. A glance at the English "Army List" for September reveals the fact that there are thirty-six regiments, and corps wearing blue facings, while white facings, so numerous in 1881, have dropped to twenty-six. Scarlet or red comes next with eight representatives but these are mostly corps clothed in blue or green, and only one regiment clothed in red has scarlet facings, namely the West Riding Regiment, which has resumed the scarlet facings of the old 33rd.

Seven corps have buff facings, namely the 2nd Dragoon Guards, the Buffs, the West Yorkshire, the Cheshire, the Wiltshire, the Highland Light Infantry and the Seaforth Highlanders (Rossshire Buffs). Seven corps, too have yellow facings viz., the 3rd Dragoon Guards, the Norfolk, Suffolk, Hampshire, Gordon Highlanders, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the Army Pay Department. Four regiments have dark-green facings, the 5th Dragoon Guards, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), the Royal Irish Rifles, and the Durham Light Infantry. Three regiments have green facings, the Yorkshire, South Wales Borderers and Dorsetshire. Three regiments and corps have black facings, the 7th Dragoon Guards, the Rifle Brigade and the Indian Medical Service.

The list of corps which have each an individual colour of facings is an follows:—

| Corps. | Facings. |
|---|---|
| 21st Lancers ... ... | French Grey. |
| Northumberland Fusiliers, | Gosling green. |
| Devonshire Regiment ... | Lincoln green. |
| 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, | Primrose. |
| Middlesex Regiment ... | Lemon yellow. |
| Royal Army Medical Corps | Dull cherry. |
| Army Veterinary Service... | Maroon. |

Of the old facings used prior to July 1881, the purple of the 56th Pompadours has disappeared and so has the sky-blue of the 50th who used to be called the "Celestials" and the brick red of the 53rd (Shropshire) is also a thing of the past, that corps having become linked to the 85th (King's) Light Infantry and adopted blue facings.

Up to 1881 black was worn by the 58th (Rutlandshire), 64th (2nd Staffordshire), the 76th, and the 89th (Princess Victoria's.)

Of regiments who wore white facings previous to its being made the universal colour for English regiments may be mentioned the 43rd L. I., the 52nd L. I., the 32nd L. I. and the 98th (Prince of Wales) Regiment, with a few others.

Up to 1881 yellow was the commonest colour of all for facings. Some curious facings are found among the Yeomanry. The Irish Horse who have been lately disbanded and formed into special Reserve units have peculiar facings, the North Irish Horse wearing green uniform with green facings and the South Irish Horse green uniform with red and green facings.

Among the English Yeomanry of the Territorial Force the following facings may be remarked:—The Essex, green uniform with scarlet facings; Royal East Kent, Rifle green uniform with scarlet facings; King's Colonials, drab uniform with scarlet facings; City of London, blue-grey uniform with purple facings; 2nd County of London, scarlet uniform with purple facings; Northamptonshire, drab uniform with light blue facings; Nottinghamshire, green uniform and green facings; Oxfordshire, dark blue uniform with Mantua purple facings; Pembroke, drab uniform and white facings; Scottish Horse, drab uniform and yellow facings; Suffolk, green uniform and scarlet facings. The East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry which closes my list is perhaps the most peculiar of all, the uniform being maroon with light-blue facings, the plume light blue and white. Truly the Yeoman is a bird of variegated plumage.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

## GUERNSEY AS A HOME.

### A SUGGESTION FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

(BY A CHANNEL ISLANDER.)

Anglo-Indians so often find a difficulty in making up their minds where to spend their leave, or where to settle on retirement that perhaps a little account of Guernsey, as a temporary, or permanent home, may be found useful.

Its great attraction, of course, lies in the cheapness of the larger necessaries of life—house rent and schooling. A fairly large house in a fairly large garden, runs from £70 to £85 a year—and, by this I mean a house of 7 or 8 bed-rooms, and 3 or 4 "reception rooms" and a garden calculated to feed a good sized family. There are "no rates, no taxes,' except a water tax of £4 a year, no "death duties," no "Employer's Liability"—think of that possessors of small incomes and large families—but, at the same time, remember, that the immunity from rates and taxes only lasts for three years.

The Elizabeth College and the Ladies' College are both excellent schools and the Elizabeth College is well endowed with scholarships, whilst the competition for them is not as crowded or as keen as at home. One family here has seen four of its sons work up from the primary school, through Elizabeth College, to Oxford, and two of these estimable young men are now in the Indian Civil Service. The fees are small, and vary according to age from £10 to £14 a year.

The place is charmingly pretty rather mild, with a relaxing climate, tempered by east wind. A comparatively new industry—the cultivation of tomatoes, fruit, and flowers under glass—has rather spoilt the look of the place, and as is generally the case, the thing is overdone and it is hardly possible to make a living ont of the growing—but at the same time, an addition can be made to a small income for a comparatively small expenditure of capital.

It is an out-of-door place, and most people spend their summers on the sea shore by the bays or in golf or at the targets. As doubtless you have observed, a young Guernsey man. Lieut. Broch won the bronze King's medal at Bisley this year, and a very creditable team has been coached and trained by Colonel Macartney. In the winter there are gay little dances, both subscription and private, and if there are not many men well, we are no worse off than other places nearer home. For those who have a craving for self-improvement—which seems to me rather the curse of the century—it is possible to belong to several libraries, and to join a reading society, and be cultured. Unfortunately there are several expensive necessities which cannot anyhow be relegated to the position of luxuries. I mean firstly, coal which costs about 34s a ton, with cartage. Fortunately the winters, as a rule, are not very long or very cold, but nothing can reconcile us to the fact of paying so much for our fires, the result being that gas is much used as a substitute in cooking. This, as the housekeeper, I advocate, more especially as in my place, the division of labour has always been for the wife to pay for the coal, the husband for the gas. Meat is also dear, and I do not think the beef is good. Veal is only killed once a week, but there is plenty of fish, good mutton, and fowls of every kind. Rabbits can sometimes be had with luck.

The great drawback is the channel between us and home. During the winter there is only one boat daily and none on Sunday which is always inconvenient and sometimes tragic; in summer with the day service, and two boats running, one feels much happer but it is a bad little passage anyhow and the boats are most uncomfortably crowded and perfectly airless below the companion. On the whole, one could spend a year's leave very happily and profitably here and leave one's children to finish their education without a calm but for a lifelong residence it has its draw backs. The inhabitants are hospitable and friendly and one or two introductions will pave the way to very agreeable friendships. One cannot expect the direct descendants of William the Conquoror to receive everyone with open arms, they naturally wish for the "highest references" but once having passed the drawbridge they will admit you into the citadel.

I have purposely dwelt on nothing but the material advantages of a residence in Guernsey, because that is what does and must appeal most to professional men with families, but there is much that is extremely interesting in the laws of this self-governing little State, and various antiquities to reward a careful search—curious folk-lore, and old superstitions that are written in Miss Carey's book, and that carry you back with one leap into the Middle Ages.—"The Civil and Military Gazette.'

## CUTCH PEARL FISHERES.

### A PRIVATE COMPANY.

The Gulf of Cutch has some reputation as a breading-ground of the pearl oyster. The Gaekwar of Baroda has shown considerable interest in the subject, and the Ceylon Government lent Mr. James Hornell's services about three years ago, while this year Mr. John I. Solomon went up there. Whether he went to Nawanagar as well as to Baroda we do not know; nor do we know whether he is interested in a Company which has just been formed. The only particulars of this Company yet to hand are the following meagre ones from the "Investors' Guardian" of October 10th:—

Nawanagar Pearl Fisheries, Ltd., (99,719)—Private Company, registered September 30th, with capital £200,000, in £1 shares, to acquire a lease of certain pearl and other fisheries, premises and other rights and privileges in the Gulf of Cutch, on the coasts thereof, and of certain islands therein; to adopt an agreement with His Highness Maharaja Ranjitsinhji, Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, and to carry on the business of pearl fishers, divers, deep sea fishers, searches for and collectors of pearl oysters and pearls, diamond merchants, jewellers, etc. The first directors are to be appointed by subscribers: qualification (except 1st Directors) £500; remuneration of Chairman £300; of other Directors (except Managing Director) £200; each per annum and 5 per cent. of the surplus net profits remaining after 10 per cent. dividend has been paid. Registered by Wilkinson, Howlett and and Wilkinson, 14, Bedford St, W.C.

The above does not disclose what the terms made with Prince Ranji are, or whether this private Company is the result of a preliminary syndicate. It is not stated that the cultivation of oyster is a special feature nor that Mr. Solomon's radiograph methods will be used. So, at present, the question remains an open one as to whether the concession has been obtained by the Foss clique or the Solomon clique. The Directors are to draw fairly fat fees.—"Times of Ceylon".

MR. BERNARD SHAW, in his address at the City Temple, on "Literature and Art," declared that there was one offence against art which he saw all around him—a shiny white collar against human flesh. "It showed that modern people had lost their sense of colour values altogether. Velasquez would never have endured such a thing. The only man who ought to wear a white collar was a negro. In the daytime he himself walked about in a collar that was not white. The sight of himself in the hideous combination of a white collar against his flesh would give him greater pain than the utter contempt of the English public as it passed by him.

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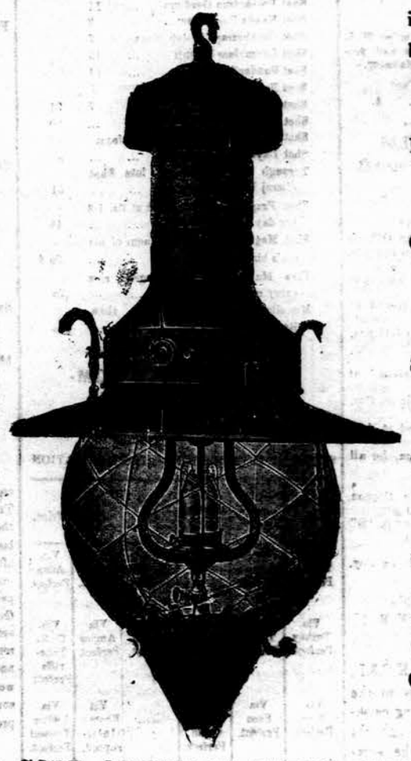

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever ... and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usu... manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of the ... bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in ... on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETA... proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific ... a cure of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and ener... practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that ... happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, ... latter should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colon...

## AMONG THE BULGARS.

The new Kingdom—or should I say the new Empire?—is, appropriately enough, a dour land, unfriendly to the eye, depressing to the spirits. From whatever direction you may reach it, you experience a chill in the heart. Coming away from smiling Servia, you pass through the rugged Dragaman Pass to the dingy brown plains of the capital. Entering from the charming old-world atmosphere of Turkey, you are struck by the pinch-beck, hideous caricatures of modern progress. Crossing the Danube from fat, luxuriant Rumania, you are appalled by the filth and misery and decrepitude. In all three cases you leave behind you a certain elegance of manners to suffer those extremes of rudeness which admirers would probably represent as a manly independence. Never in all my travels have I seen ladies so insolently jostled as on the platform of Sofia station.

The capital of the new Cæsar may be contemptuously described as a small Berlin, just as Bucharest is affectionately denominated a miniature of Paris. Huge trams buzz along very broad boulevards, gigantic posts support huge garish globes of electric light, the whole effect is one of spurious magnificence. But it only serves to accentuate the wretchedness of the furtive peasants, who slink about in evil-smelling rags. After the Russo-Turkish war, the "liberators" found Sofia a straggling Turkish village built entirely of wood, and, as the weather was cold, they used up most of the houses to light their camp-fires. Then the Bulgarians mapped out their capital with a view to imperial impossibilities, with the consequence that it is still much too large for any population which is likely to occupy it during the next hundred years. The impression is almost one of a plague-stricken city.

There are no sights, no amusements, no comforts of any kind. Nobody entertains, except the Prince—I beg pardon, Cæsar—who receives after the manner of a comic-opera king in his German palace. Almost the only relaxation of the diplomatic body is to tramp along the Constantinople road of an afternoon counting the kilometre-stones. To call the hotels unpretentious would be a mild way of expressing their shortcomings. I remember a few years ago the chief inn did not even possess a restaurant, and travel-stained visitors had to trudge out through the sleet for their meals. The first day I did so I met with a startling experience. I had just published a vehement article condemning the methods of the Bulgarian bands in Macedonia, but I did not happen to know that it had yet appeared. While I was expecting my dinner a waiter, who was aware that I knew very little Bulgarian, came and handed me a newspaper in that language. Glancing at the front page I caught sight of my own name in strange, barbaric characters, and I saw that special prominence had been given to a translation of my article. This was evidently a hint that I should not find a very hearty welcome in the Principality, so I made myself scarce with all possible speed. Komitajis have a short way with disapprovers.

On another occasion I went out from Sofia for a penitential drive in a springless carriage to a neighbouring village. The roads, or rather the absence thereof, brought home to me very convincingly what a veneer of progress has been established in Bulgaria. At one moment my vehicle would sink up to the hubs in sloughs of oily mud, then I would be rushed through torrent-beds filled with big boulders; every now and then there came a stretch of elastic turf, over which the sturdy little horses galloped like hounds in full cry. Skirting Mount Vitosh, the landmark of Sofia, I beheld the usual Balkan scenery—stretches of rugged table-land rising in tiers far away to a range of snow mountains. The village was situated on the banks of a slender stream bridged by a rude arrangement of tree-trunks tied together with supreme disregard of smoothness or symmetry. I made my way into the guest-chamber of the 'han' or pot-house, which was so low that I could scarcely stand upright and accommodate myself on a long low bench. Having got wind of my arrival, numbers of peasants strolled in, shook hands solemnly without a word, and sat down at close quarters.

The compliment of shaking hands was due to the fact that they knew my companion. As a rule, Bulgarian, never greets a stranger in any way, thus affording a contrast to more friendly yokels in other lands. Here, however, their welcome began and ended. They did not remove their caps, they did not even speak to one another, none ever showed the least symptom of smiling. While horrible coffee was being brewed, a young man took down a tin whistle, which had been stowed away among the maize-pods and paprika hanging from the rafters. Sitting cross-legged on a stool, he proceeded to emit monotonous squeaks, evidently intended for music, while the rest of the company beat time appreciatively with hands and feet and heads.

I noticed that several of them wore an apparently useless leather strap across the knee, but none of them would tell me what it meant; indeed they looked quite uncomfortable when I inquired, and it was only when I returned to Sofia that I learned it was a badge signifying that they were anxious to be married. I found it very difficult to obtain information about any subject, for Bulgarians are probably more secretive than almost any one else in the world. When I asked about their farming, I think they must have mistaken me for a tax-gatherer. Even drinks all round failed to melt them, and they raised their glasses in silence with the air of people conferring a favour. Outside I saw them dancing the 'horo,' their national dance, a spectacle so melancholy that it almost moved me to tears. They took hands in a long row and proceeded to undulate dismally without the faintest semblance of enjoyment. The only sight which attracted me was the head-dress of a bride—an immense wreath of feathers, artificial flowers, evergreens, and paper rosettes, which might have done duty as a stove ornament in a seaside lodging.

The one place which attracted me in any way during my travels in Bulgaria was Tatar-Bazardjik, where I dropped a train on the way from Sofia to Philippopolis. Here I felt truly in the East. There were rice-fields and minarets and veiled women and shops like hutches. To my great delight the cabman replied to my broken Bulgarian in the Turkish tongue, and saluted me in the Turkish way by placing his hand in turn to his forehead, his mouth and his heart, to show that all his faculties were at my disposal. My surprise in taking a fancy to a Bulgarian town was modified by the knowledge that its inhabitants were Turks. I found a delightfully tumbled down, rambling wooden inn, and had the curiosity to explore the best bed-room, a cell which would not have been considered luxurious in Holloway. The pallet-bed had no sheets, the jug and basin were of amazingly thick green earthenware, and the chest of drawers was a tin trunk. I dined off kebabs—lumps of meat wrapped in oily leaves—and confections of sour cream. I spent a afternoon bargaining in the delightful trying on native costumes, watching rude ...es, exploring musty mosques. The ...full of curiosity, but it was a friendly ...iosity unlike that of the odious

...shop was ornamented with a fan- ... The bootmaker had a goat hold- ... in its mouth, the barber had a ... wielding a razor which resembled ...orth.

...o affords a pleasant impression, ...stance. As the train proceeds across the broad Thracian plain, you behold seven isolated rocks rising abruptly on the right bank of the Maritsa. They are silver-grey, flanked with harmonious vegetation; white houses scramble over them in picturesque confusion. The apt moment to enter the town is in the twilight, when the rocks and winding streets are tinged with rosy lights. It is a good many years since I was there, but I remember that those streets had no other attractions than those provided by the atmosphere. They were like the worst country roads imaginable, with deep muddy ruts running in every direction. There was a poor sort of public garden laid out on the site of the old Turkish grave yard. Another favourite lounge, where the different varieties of Bulgarian costumes may be observed on holiday, is to be found the slopes of Sahat-Tape, one of the seven grey rocks from which a striking panorama of Eastern Rumelia repays for the effort of climbing. I always think that Philippopolis would have been a far more suitable capital for the Principality than Sofia and I understand that it would have been made so at the time of the seizure of Eastern Rumelia but for the fact that Stambuloff had made large purchases of land in the present metropolis of Bulgaria.

I cannot conscientiously recommend any but the most seasoned travellers to explore outside the beaten tracks of the Principality. The means of communication are primitive in the extreme, the local 'hans' are verminous and destitute of any semblance of the simplest comforts, the people are morose and churlish, and, with the possible exception of Trn and Belogradchik, there is absolutely nothing worth seeing, certainly nothing to repay the pain and anguish of a sojourn in the most benighted and barbarous outland of Europe.

## "WORK OR REVOLUTION."

### Scuffle With Police on the Embankment.

The winter campaign of the Social Democratic party, organised for the purpose of drawing attention to the unemployed problem in this country, commenced on Saturday afternoon with a big demonstration in Trafalgar-square. Simultaneously were held mass meetings of the unemployed in most of the large cities and towns in England where unemployment is being most keenly felt.

As half-past two o'clock the various contingents commenced forming up on the Thames Embankment, and at about half-past three the somewhat lengthy, though straggling, procession started for the square. Accompanying the marchers were about 500 police, in addition to whom quite a considerable number were posted in convenient positions out of sight, but in the neighbourhood of the square. A large red banner carried at the head of the procession bore the legend:—

Work or Revolution—
Which?
The Government
Must Decide.

Following closely was a huge skull fashioned of clay borne aloft on a long pole. On a banneret that hung below were the words in large, black letters on a white ground, surrounded by an edging of crepe:—

Why starve in a
land of plenty?

Another strikingly original, though somewhat gruesome, banner bore the inscription:—

Incident of the French Revolution.
Workers demanded bread. M. Foulon
replied: Let the people eat grass.
The workers' reply—

The sentence ended with the pictorial representation of a head on a pike, with the mouth stuffed with grass.

MR. WILLIAMS' SPEECH.

When the procession reached the square speaking at once commenced. The leader, Mr "Jack" Williams, began by reading a number of telegrams from the organisers of the provincial mass meetings, after which he proceeded to discuss the object of that day's demonstration. They were come, he said, to again bring to the notice of a very sleepy Government indeed (cheers)—a Government that hardly knew what was going on in its midst—the fact that, during no time in the last 70 years, had so many men been walking the streets of our cities and towns asking for the right to work. He wanted to know which was the most important—a Licensing Bill, an Education Bill, or a Right to Work Bill. How long were they to carry on an unemployed agitation? (loud cries of "No longer.") They were not only being denied the right to work, they were almost being refused the right to live by an idle parasitic class who fattened on the industry of the worker. Proceeding to outline a programme, the speaker proceeded:—"On Monday you must fill Parliament-square, but you must not let the matter rest there. You must fill Belgrave-squar, too, and Grosvenor-square. If you are prepared to march into the West-end every day next week I am with you. I call upon you to make this the most important session that Parliament has ever seen." If Parliament saw they meant business, continued Mr. Williams, the first step taken on Monday would be towards a Right to Work Bill. If they could not get justice done them he, himself, would go into the provinces and organise the biggest march on London that had ever been known.

By the time the second speaker, Mr. Will Thorne, M. P., stepped on the platform to move the resolution that has already been published, a crowd, estimated at quite eight thousand persons, surrounded the base of the column, extending to the balcony on the north side of the square and the portico of the National Gallery.

Commencing his speech with "Comrades, friends, and spies," he observed that they had been warned to leave the square that day at 5-15 p.m. (loud cries of dissent). But it was their firm intention to keep on fighting. Next Tuesday the ladies were proposing to "rush" the House, But what was the use of that? There was nothing in the House to rush. (Laughter.) No, if they were hungry, and their wives and children were hungry, let them be sensible in this matter. "If you want to rush anything, then I advise you to rush every baker's shop you can see; you will get nothing from this Government until you strike the fear of man into the hearts of the people who represent you," were Mr. Thorne's parting words as he left the platform.

Mr. Knight, a member of the West Ham Board of Guardians, briefly seconded.

Mr. Hartley, the late Socialist candidate for Newcastle, having spoken, Mr. Williams put the resolution, which was carried with two dissentients.

DISPERSING THE CROWD.

The people then moved away, chiefly in the direction of the Strand. Here hundreds of police had been stationed along the shop fronts of the many jewellers and others in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross. A big mob, carrying a red flag, and singing the "Marseillaise," at once came in collision with the police at the front of Agar-street, and in the ensuing scuffle a man was seriously injured. A rush was made upon the officers, who dragged the man away into the middle of the road in front of Charing Cross Hospital, where he lay for ten minutes whilst an ambulance was being fetched. In the meantime the mounted police arrived, and tried to clear the street, but without success. By the time the ambulance appeared a mob of over a thousand persons had surrounded the injured man, whilst there was much booing and groaning at the police Escorted by the mounted men, the ambulance was wheeled to Bow-street police-station, followed by the mob. In Covent Garden a market basket was thrown at the mounted inspector, striking him in the back, causing his horse to rear and almost unseating the officer. The greatest self-restraint was shown by the police.

## NEW BRITISH TORPEDO.

### Range of Four Miles.

THE Naval correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes:—

As a result of the patient labours of two young naval officers, the Admiralty have obtained an improved type of torpedo which places the equipment of the British Fleet far ahead of that of all rival Powers, and will revolutionise naval tactics. The new torpedo is a marvel of speed, range, accuracy and destructiveness. Its general features may be thus summarised:

Diameter, 21in.
Range, 7,000 yards (about 4 miles.)
Speed, 31 knots.
Explosive charge, over 200lbs.

Of late years greater attention has been devoted to the torpedo in all fleets, in view of the increased recognition of its role in naval warfare. When it was first introduced it was regarded almost with derision, but the inventor has long since banished all smiles, and his product is looked upon with awe. The modern torpedo as now used in the British Fleet, is a terrible weapon, in itself a complete mobile ship of war. Though weighing only 1,218lbs, and with a length of but just over 16½ft and a diameter of 18in, it carries 190lbs of gun-cotton. It is as much a ship as a sub-marine torpedo boat. Divided into various sections, it comprises a head carrying the explosive, with a piston to fire the charge on impact; an air chamber containing the motive-power of compressed air at a pressure exceeding 2,000lbs per square inch the balance chamber, with the intricate mechanism for keeping the torpedo at any desired depth in the water; the engine room, which contains the propelling engines the serve-motor for actuating the horizontal rudders, and the counter gear for making the range adjustment, the buoyance chamber, which holds the tubes, which pass the main propeller shafting and the diving rod for working the horizontal rudders; and lastly, the tail and propellers, the latter, numbering three in the latest type. It is hardly possible to imagine an engine of war more nice in its construction, and more closely compacted. All the mechanism is fashioned with the exactitude of jewellery, from the "cod" head to the swiftly rotating propellers. The method of discharging from a ship by means of a small quantity of cordite, and the means provided for giving the "explosive fish" fair start from the discharging mechanism, are marvellous in their ingenuity. The whole equipment has been gradually evolved as a result of forty years' patient labour by many minds and the service pattern hitherto employed by the British Navy has been looked upon as a triumph of mechanics.

MASTERPIECE OF INGENUITY.

As Commander Murray Seeter has pointed out in his recent work on the submarine, the torpedo is undoubtedly the modern submarine. "The success with the weapon during the last two decades has done more to solve the problems of submarine navigation than all the efforts before its introduction; but for such a masterpiece of man's ingenuity the submarine would probably be in the same condition as when Fulton left it. Not only has the architecture of the submarine benefited by the torpedo, but, to use the words of the late Admiral H. J. May, in almost his last contribution to a naval work, it is the combination of the submarine and the torpedo that is so valuable; but for the Whitehead the submarine would remain an interesting toy, and but little more." We owe the torpedo to an Austrian inventor, upon whose crude ideas Mr. Whithead worked, with results which at once captivated the world. Forty years ago he brought two of his creations from Austria to England so as to give the Admiralty ocular demonstration of the powers of his new mobible weapon. Over 100 runs were made and an average speed of 8·5 knots for a distance of 200 yards was obtained, with a rate of 7·5 knots up to 600 yards.

These results were regarded as almost beyond the limits of possibility, and at once writers rushed into print with prophecies that, owing to the menace of the new torpedo, battleships and even cruisers, were doomed; it was stated that it was sheer waste of money to build them. The Admiralty at once bought the British rights of manufacture for £15,000, and there began that interesting competition in improvements in the torpedo and in measures of defence against it which has gone forward year by year ever since without intermission. At first the automobile torpedo was found to be very uncertain in its action, but gradually the difficulties were overcome, and every man of war was fitted with tubes for their discharge, while its appearance led to the creation of flotillas of small swift craft specially designed for its more effective use. The success of the torpedo resulted in the invention of the crinoline net of steel to hang round a ship and catch it. For a time it was imagined that the torpedo was foiled, but then some ingenious person thought of fitting strong scissors to the head of the weapon to cut a way through the net. This development gave rise to the manufacture of a stronger net and then followed more powerful scissors. Thus the contest of offence and defence has been waged with varying success.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE "DREADNOUGHT."

Now comes the new British torpodo, the most wonderful thing ever fashioned by man for the purposes of war. It resembles the torpedo now in use in most essential. The existing weapon has a diameter of 18in, and the new one is of 21in. The increase in size enables a heavier explosive charge to be carried and more powerful engines to be installed. But the revolutionary change is in the motive power. Before the "Dreadnought" was built it was known that we were on the eve of developments in torpedo manufacture which would force battleships to fight at five or six miles range at least, if they would keep outside the reach of the enemy's torpedoes and at this distance the familiar 6in. the gun was comparatively ineffective. Therefore word went forth for a ship to carry only the biggest and most powerful guns. If the war in the Far East had not shed light on naval gunnery the "Dreadnought," with its all big gun armament, would be justified by the new torpedo. The remarkable increase of speed and range is due to a very simple cause. Some time ago an American hit on the idea of heating the compressed air used in propelling the torpedo. The trials were encouraging. Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., later on evolved a type of heater that gave most remarkable results. The application of the heather to the familiar 18in. torpedo at once raised its range to 4,000 yards, with a speed during the entire run of twenty-eight knots—an increase of speed of eight to ten knots, due entirely to the simple process of heating the compressed air. At the time when these trials were made the Admiralty was reproached for not at once ordering some of these improved torpedoes.

The naval authorities remained silent, and it now appears, with good reason. They had officers who were then on the eve of evolving an even more powerful weapon, with a range of 7,000 yards, at an average speed of thirty-one knots. It is understood that, apart from the increased charge carried, the new torpedo, has an improved type of gyroscope for keeping it on its course. It runs consequently more consistently than even the present one. This is the new weapon which will be fitted in all new British men-of-war, placing the British Navy in this respect far ahead of all other Powers, incidentally justifying with all completeness the action of the Admiralty in designing all big-gun ships. In view of the increase of the range of the torpedo to just upon four miles, battles must be fought in future with guns of the largest size only. The development of this new weapon illustrates once more the remarkable sequence in evolution. Fortunately in this instance the Admiralty have provided the ships of the right design in good time, instead of lagging behind, as was the case when the breech-loading gun made its appearance.

## DEMONSTRATIONS.

### How They Are Made.

"A Peer" writes in "Truth":—

I shouldn't exactly describe myself as a lucky man so far as money goes; you can't call a man lucky who has inherited estates worth £20,000 a year or so that are so tied up with mortgages and death duties and lawyers' fees and things that he only gets something under £1 a week out of them—I get £46 12s. 2d. out of mine last year, to be exact. In fact, one of the things that worry me most of any is that when my son succeeds me the only thing for him to inherit will be the death duties he will have to pay; but that is not what I want to write about. Every one has strokes of luck sometimes, as I realised on Thursday. There was a beastly man on the doorstep with summonses and things, making himself a nuisance over dear Jessie's hat bill. The whole thing was an absurdity, because it hadn't been owing for more than a year at the outside; and it was only for a couple of hats, very plain ones, too because she got them to go down and see my uncle the Bishop; in fact, I don't mind telling you, though it sounds rather ignominious to be dunned for so little, the whole thing didn't come to more than £18 and a few shillings. But as it happened I had only got about 4s. in the house, and I had just had a letter from my bankers asking me to close my account with them, because four or five of my cheques had been sent back in the last week or two, and their head office didn't like it. I was in rather a stew about it, because dear Jessie might come in at any moment and I hate her being worried about money matters just now, when just at the right moment the postman happened along and the first letter I opened had a bank-note for £20 inside it. I handed it over to the man—he was sitting on the doorstep by then and he had tied a bit of string to the knocker and was keeping up a regular storm of tap-taps all the time which shows you how determined he was—and got a receipt and the change off him and then kicked him down the first two flights of stairs. I felt better after that, so I went back and read the letter that the note came in, and it only shows you how wrong you are in telling your readers never to send money to a begging-letter writer, because this was from one. Curiously enough I have seen her—at least, not her name, but her address, which is somewhere by the river—in your Cautionary List, and I expect you will be glad to know that she has given up writing begging letters altogether now, because she has made no end of money in another direction—organising public meetings.

BEGGING LETTER-WRITER.

It was about five years ago, before I had anything to do with Truth, that the begging-letter writer let me in first. I had a long letter from him—he is a woman really, but professionally she has always passed for her own husband—making out that his wife was the daughter of one of our old servants, and I went down to where the letter was written from and saw him—I mean her—because she was the wife of a Congregational minister, or said she was, and he, I mean his wife, was ill in bed; but anyway, I was fool enough to give her some money. After that I never heard any more about her—or him—and I don't suppose I should have now, only she happened to be organising a demonstration against the House of Lords somewhere in Wales, and that made her remember me and how—or so she says—nicely I behaved. I was rather a soft-hearted young ass in those days, and as she had made a fortune since then she felt she would be easier in her mind if she made it up to me.

In her letter she asked me if I wouldn't go to see her, because she thought she could do something to repay me for all my kindness four years ago. I spoke about it to dear Jessie, and suggested she should come with me—you'll understand why, of course—and the next day we went down together. She—the begging-letter writer, I mean—has moved since then, and now she lives in a very smart flat not far from Sloanestreet. She was quite nice personally; dear Jessie took quite a fancy to her (though horribly plain), and she told us all about the fortune she had made. It seems she was doing quite well out of begging-letter writing until Truth became interested in her, and then she had to look out for some other way of making a living. The Suffragettes were just starting in a big way then, so she joined them, and in a very short time she was able to save about £500 out of subscriptions and things, and that gave her the idea of being an organiser of public meetings on a large scale. It has taken a good deal of working-up, of course, but by now she can quote you terms for any number of people of any kind to attend any sort of public meeting you want at the lowest possible rates. In fact, she says that for meetings of over 100,000, especially if they are against some Government measure, she can do it as low as 9d. a head and still make a handsome profit. She isn't at all niggardly either. I mean that for a speaker with a good name—a peer, for instance (that was how she hoped to get me into it), or a well-known Cabinet Minister—she is quite prepared to pay anything up to £100 a meeting, and even to an ordinary Tory M. P. she doesn't mind giving a fiver for an important job.

I asked her—just to make conversation—what she could arrange a Monster Mass Meeting against the Licensing Bill for, and whether she was running the one in Hyde Park on Sunday.

THE RATES.

It turned out that she hadn't anything to do with the one—and didn't know who had—but they were the most expensive of all, because of the quantities of beer and spirits that had to be provided, as well as the actual money spent. In fact, she said, that including the provision of brakes flags, jars of beer, and bottles of whisky, as well as the actual payments to the demonstrators, she wouldn't like to do a meeting of the size of the Hyde Park one under at least 4s. a head, and possibly more. She didn't really care to quote for Anti-Licensing Bill meetings either, because so many of the demonstrators got drunk afterwards, and it was a disputed point whether she had to pay their fines out of the amount she charged for the whole thing, or whether they had to pay for themselves. But speaking generally, she said, she could arrange a Suffragette meeting (she was quoting for not less than 100,000 in each case) for about 2s. a head; a Socialist meeting (with one glass of beer or whisky per head) for 2s. 6d.; a Tariff Reform meeting (with two glasses) for 3s., and so on. So if you know of any one who wants a big Hyde Park meeting brought off in favour of anything they are interested in you might let me know.

She asked us to go with her to Hyde Park on Sunday, and we did, only we didn't go very far in, because Jessie hates crowds. She—the organiser, I mean—said that it was extremely well done and she wouldn't have liked to do it herself for the amount that she understood was paid for it. The actual meeting she didn't think much of, and she believed that in spite of the rain she could have turned out something just as good, banners and speakers included, at not more than a shilling a head at the outside. But what really filled her with admiration was the drunkenness of some of the men going home in brakes along Oxford-street afterwards with hops and things in their caps, waving beerjars over the side and yelling at the top of their voices. She said she wouldn't have liked to undertake it at 10s. a head, and she would have lost money even at that.

I can't help thinking that these meetings do some good. I only know that before Sunday I meant to vote against the Licensing Bill when it gets up to the Lords but the sight of all those brakeloads of downtrodden men, drinking out of beer-jars with the Union Jack and the Royal Standard waving over their heads, has quite made me change my mind. And I do think that if every public meeting was as eye-opening as that one was they must do a great deal of good. And Jessie thinks so too.

## TRAIN IN BLAZING FOREST.

### Refugees burned to Death.

Vast forest fires are again raging in Michigan, wiping out entire villages and inflicting terrible loss of life. Owing to the obstruction of telegraph wires throughout the entire flame-swept region, it is impossible to obtain a reliable estimate of the extent of the conflagration.

The flames have consumed a relief train containing over one hundered passengers. The New York newspapers to night estimate the fatalities at two hundered, but the Detroit correspondent, whom I asked for details, telegraphs that so far sixteen bodies burned to cinders have been discovered.

News of the tragedy which followed the burning of the village of Metz, in the heart of the Michigan forests, was brought to the town of Posen by an engine-driver named Foster and a guard named Kinville, who fought their way from the charred train along the railway track for six miles, crawling between the rails, which were red hot, over beds of glowing embers. Kinville's eyes were burned and the sight destroyed. Foster was frightfully injured, but may recover. A third man who started with them was overcome by the flames, and fell dead on the way.

From the gasping sentences of Kinville and Foster it was learned that when the village began to burn, the inhabitants, seizing such of their household goods as they could lay hands on, entered the train. Most of them carried blankets soaked in water, and wrapped round them. The train started at midnight. Foster opened the throttle to its widest, and the train, consisting of three carriages and a goods truck, rushed through the roaring avenues of flames. The track was obscured by smoke and fire, and the engine-driver and the fireman could only crouch in the cab behind blankets, hoping the train would traverse the inferno.

FLAMES ACROSS THE LINE.

But at Hawks Station, halfway from Metz to Millersburg, the flames rushed across the tracks in such volumes that Foster stopped the engine. Then, after a momentary survey, he reversed at full speed. The rearward movement of the train increased the terror of the passengers, whose shrieks and prayers could be heard above the din of the forest fire. A few moments later the engine crashed through a culvert, the timber supports of which were burned. The fire then burst over the train in great waves.

For a time the three men on the engine, abandoning hope, sheltered themselves in a watertank. They stayed there until the water was scalding, and then two of them made a dash for liberty. Fireman Lee remained in the tank, and his boiled body was discovered by a relief party this afternoon.

Kinville and Foster were joined by a commercial traveller named George, of Boston, who quickly succumbed to his burns.

When the second relief train reached the scene of the disaster this afternoon, the rescuers found sixteen bodies amid the charred remains of the earlier train. The bodies included those of several women and babies. All had been burnt to death in the carriages, but it is hoped that many others escaped.

It is reported to-night that four villages, Metz, Pulaski, Millersburg, and Colton, with an aggregate population of three thousand, have been destroyed, and one thousand lives lost; but up to a late hour, owing to the destruction of the wires, I am unable to obtain reliable confirmation of this.

Prairie fires are also raging in Kansas.

All over the continent intense heat prevails. In New York a sailor died of heat prostration to-day. The thermometer registered 86deg. Fahr.

## MINING IN AUSTRALIA.

The mining industry is of immense importance to any State, and the prosperity of all South Australia's neighbours has been due in a very large measure to the wealth obtained from the ground. Before the discovery of gold in Victoria, now more than 50 years ago, South Australia was the most flourishing of all the Australian colonies. That was due to the excellent results which had accrued from the discovery and development of the Kapunda and Burra mines at a time when copper was worth considerably more than £100 per ton. Victoria has risen to prosperity as the result of her gold and New South Wales has been pushed along the path to success by gold, coal, copper, and silver. Western Australia has full pockets, because of the auriferous wealth of many of her lands, which on the surface are absolutely devoid of attraction to the settler. Tasmania, because of her tin and her silver mines, is doing extremely well. In Queensland, also, the mineral fields have had a very important influence upon the progress of the people. Here in South Australia, unfortunately, with the one exception of the copper industry, mining has not been very helpful, although at various times good prospects have been discovered. Enough has been said concerning the various metalliferous indications in the Northern Territory, however, to suggest that some day that part of our possession will be very wealthy, even should the Cliff Head coal bore not strike a payable seam. At different periods during the last 10 years gold mines have been started in South Australia, and, indeed, the very first discovery of that precious metal on the Continent was made within a score of miles of Adelaide, but over and over again disappointment has come to the sanguine prospectors. There is not at present one gold mine which can be said to have won to a position of undoubted permanency and success. One of the most promising fields is that near Woodside, and a quarter of a century ago thousands of pounds worth of gold was taken from the earth there, but the water difficulty proved too great, and the mines were temporarily abandoned. It is interesting to note that there is again a prospect of the Woodside mines being worked, this time by a London syndicate. It is sincerely to be hoped that genuine developmental work will be entered upon, and that the property will be given a good chance. The Government Geologist has the utmost faith in its richness and stability, and everyone will be pleased to see that confidence amply justified.—"ADELAIDE CHRONICLE."

THE critic of a Liverpool paper, writing on the local production by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal of "The Whirlpool," observed: "A little matter of stage management requires attention near the end of the first act. A man-servant turns on the electric light and pulls down the blinds while it is apparently yet brilliant daylight!" Mrs. Kendal's reply, published by the same paper, runs: "May I tell your dramatic critic there is no 'twilight' in America, and a well-regulated servant pulls down the blinds and lights up to prevent his mistress being left in the dark! It is always nice for a dramatic critic to correct an actor, but it is, oh, so much nicer for an actor to correct a dramatic critic."

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will take place in the Cathedral, Shanghai, on November 6, between Mr. Arthur Corbett Smith, M.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, of Shanghai, son of Professor William R. Smith D.J., J.P., M.D., of London, and Winifred Margaret Burge, youngest daughter of Mr. William A. Burge, of Potters Bar.


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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Gazette.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1908.


## A SOUTH INDIAN STATE.

IN the Administration Reports which the majority of the States publish, most of which are very creditable compilations, one occasionally alights upon items which would evoke "objection statements" if they appeared in Anglo-Indian official accounts, or afford Parliamentary critics opportunities of adding to their endless budget of interrogatories. For example, the latest record of the Pudukkottai State which is now before us, discloses that it spends twenty thousand rupees per annum upon a "Dignity Establishment," a mysterious entity which excites curiosity as to its origin and functions, concerning neither of which do the pages of the report yield any explanation. It is doubtless, however, a legitimate and recognised item of expenditure, otherwise the Madras Government which supervises the affairs of the State would suggest its deletion. Pudukkottai, with a revenue of about thirteen lakhs and a population of some three hundred thousand, lies in the vicinity of Trichinopoly, and is ruled by a Rajah, whose ancient title is "The Tondiman," a designation under which his ancestors were known for centuries until it was exchanged for a less remarkable patronymic. He appears in our annals of South India from the days when Coote, Clive and other pioneers of the Company's imperialism were fighting the French and their allies and eclipsing Dupleix's visions of an Eastern Empire to be governed from Pondicherry. The Rajah's house attached itself to our cause, and was rewarded, when the strife was over, by receiving our recognition and some small grants of territory.

The present ruler who has reached the mature age of three and thirty is still unmarried (although a lakh and a half has been funded for the event), a most unusual feature in the domestic life of Feudatory India where plenteous zenanas are a prerogative with which we never interfere. In connection with the Rajah's prolonged bacherlorhood there is a romantic story current, to which we allude with all reserve, of an attachment to a European lady who was not unwilling to become a Rani, just as Kapurthala has recently received a Spanish Senorita in that capacity, but for political and other reasons the Madras Government will not consent to the alliance. And hence, according to the South Indian legend, the Rajah and his true love are kept apart for considerations which entitle him to our sympathy, if the story is accurate. This incident may have affected his health and obliged him to make those frequent voyages to the West, against which, we know from other sources, ineffectual expostulations have been made as at the present time he is an absentee, having quitted the State last March. But if we may accept his Dewan's testimony, these oft-repeated pilgrimages in quest of convalescence do not impair the Rajah's efficiency as a ruler (although the Madras Government may think otherwise), as this report assures us that "the lion's share of the credit" is due to him, and that "within the two months of his stay at Pudukkottai, which alone his health permitted, His Highness put forth an amount of work that would be incredible were it not actual, and displayed much energy, broad-mindedness and political insight."

For so small a State, it must be admitted that Pudukkottai devotes a considerable share of its revenues to religious and charitable institutions, about a lakh and a half being assigned for these purposes, while the educational grant is a third of this sum. It is evident, however, that some improvements have been effected in the former matters, as statistics of a quarter of a century ago show that fully a third of the total area of the State was then alienated in rent-free endowments to temples and members of the Rajah's family, with the result that the public revenues were reduced to some three lakhs. There now appears to be one jagir only, held by the ruler, which yields him about a third of a lakh, but besides this there is a total palace expenditure (details of which were recently demanded by the Madras Government) of some two lakhs and a quarter per annum, which is much too high a figure when contrasted with the more moderate personal drawings of the rulers of Mysore and Travancore. Despite these limitations the State finances are in good order as it holds investments in Government Paper to the extent of nine lakhs and its closing cash balance at the end of the year was over eleven lakhs. It has a gazetteer under preparation which promises to be a useful addition to our knowledge of South Indian ethnography, and to impart some interesting information concerning the Christian missions which have been working within its precincts since the commencement of the eighteenth century. There is also a Representative Assembly, modelled upon that of Mysore, which meets annually for the discussion of public affairs with the Dewan. On the whole, Pudukkottai may be ranked among the flourishing minor States of Feudatory India, and when its ruler is able to abstain from those frequent over-sea itineraries which, as we know, have evoked protests from the Madras Government, and gives a larger share of his personal attention to its affairs, the improvement already discernible will be considerably accelerated.

**BIRDS AND THEIR FEATHERS.**

ALL the arguments brought forward against and for the Plumage Bill make it increasingly difficult to see whether it will effect all the good its promoters expect or all the harm its opponents fear. Those who do not want it suggest that Lord Avebury and his followers should be impartial and save the lives of all game birds in the United Kingdom. Mr. Sidney Spiers is furious that "a monopoly of cruelty" should be credited to plume-hunters. "Even naturalists kill many more birds than they need in their keenness to obtain perfect specimens," he writes, and then refers to the inconsistency of the Society for the Protection of Birds in exempting some birds from the application of its benevolent intentions. The Society lays down a neutral rule "on the question of the killing of game-birds and legitimate sport of that character." They protect wild birds, says Mr. Spiers "that have at least some chance of escape and allow the slaughter of tens of thousands of pheasants, partridges and grouse which are imported alive into this country (England) every year to be tamed in order to provide 'legitimate sport' to the favoured few." Tens of thousands reads like an exaggeration, and Mr. Spiers surely dreams when he says grouse or even partridges are "tamed." They are not even enclosed although they are carefully "preserved" up to certain dates. Far from being exterminated, game birds are increasing and going strong in Great Britain, though no one will be bold enough to say that they enjoy being shot. The crusade against the sparrow, preached in the early harvest months, seems to have died out, for sparrows are as numerous and as perky as ever, if not more so. The British Association, with its heartless desire for knowledge on every point, ordained, however, in its Dublin session, that the economic status of British birds should be investigated. For this and other kindred purposes an "Economic Ornithological Committee" was formed, the members of which will not, indeed, be expected to study closely the habits of all the home, or visiting birds of the British Isles, but only of those whose larder is supplied by the farms, gardens and forests of the United Kingdom. Even this task is a gigantic one, for it means finding and killing both adult and nestling birds at different seasons of the year, examining carefully the contents of their crops and gizzards, comparing and tabulating the results.

The Chairman and the Secretary of the Committee write to the "Times" to let the public know that just at first the economic status of only three birds—the rook, the starling and the chaffinch—will be studied. The sparrow's turn will come in time, no doubt. They ask for a body of correspondents all over the country who will supply specimens of these birds at different intervals. The correspondents, on sending in their names to the Committee at the University, Manchester, will receive printed instructions as to "the methods of killing, packing and recording." All this is to be done in the interests of the agricultural and horticultural communities, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries cordially support the movement. This scientific but murderous new departure is one more argument that the feather traders will not be slow to turn against those who want to pass the Plumage Bill. Even if rooks, starlings and chaffinches are found guiltless of depredations harmful to the farmer—a most unlikely contingency—considerable killing will have been indulged in before the verdict is pronounced. It seems as difficult to preserve the balance of power in the grain-eating bird and human kingdoms as among European nations, and it is evident that those who insist on the balance being maintained will go any length to accomplish their aim. The British Association cares no more for the birds that devour the food of the human race than does the European Concert for the Power that snatches the possessions of another. It is not going to act in ignorance, however, but is determined to bring its knowledge of the food of the common birds that filch the staple British crops to a level with what the United States of America and some more exact European countries have learned on these matters. Hence the killing and classifying Committee and its willing correspondents.

**SIR PERCY SCOTT.**

THE Admiralty did an excellent thing when they ended the unsavoury controversy between Lord Charles Beresford and Sir Percy Scott by ordering the latter Admiral off to South Africa, as Sir Percy and his men have not only had a glorious reception at the Cape, but the visit has served the purpose of a set off to the enthusiasm with which the American Pacific Fleet was received in the ports of Australia. No man in either service is ever likely to meet with greater enthusiasm in South Africa than Sir Percy Scott. Nobody need to be reminded that it was the guns of the "Terrible" that saved Ladysmith. It was just one of those happy chances which come to nations as to individuals which took the "Terrible" to South Africa in the hour of direst need. She left England for the China station to relieve the "Powerful." She called, just to leave her card, so to speak, with the powers that be in South Africa, to find, on October 14, 1899, that two days earlier the Boers had declared war, and were scattering men broadcast over British territory. Big guns were wanted; the "Terrible" had them; mountings for their use ashore were necessary, Captain Scott devised and furnished them. The work was still in progress when there arrived Sir George White's urgent intimation from Ladysmith that he must have some naval 4·7 guns. The cruiser slipped round to Durban, unshipped her quota to Ladysmith's armament, which arrived just in time to fire defiance at the Boers, whose siege of the town began forty-eight hours later. The "Terrible" also undertook the defence of Durban, which up to then simply invited invasion. This was on November 6th. On the 7th the positions were surveyed, and on the 8th Captain Scott reported that thirty-two guns, including two 4·7s and eighteen 12-pounders had been placed in position and that the town was in a state of defence. A fortnight later it was gleefully learned that the Terribles were required to assist in relieving the "Powerful," whereupon Captain Scott delivered himself of a metaphor—"It is a competition for shooting," he said. "British guns and gunners versus Continental artillery and artillerists. Ladysmith first prize." How Captain Scott left South Africa to play his part in the Boxer war in China need not be told. Suffice it to say that whatever the world may think of Sir Percy Scott in his controversy with Lord Charles Beresford, there is only one opinion in South Africa of the Navy's greatest gunnery man.

YESTERDAY, being the 50th anniversary of the assumption by the Crown, of the direct administration of India, the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Hardinge," and some of the merchant vessels in harbour were dressed with flags in honour of the event. The flagstaff of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club was also decorated with flags.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Macedonia," with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at 1 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THE appeal in the Karim Khan case, which was to have been heard in the Punjab Chief Court on Saturday last, has been adjourned till November the 9th.

PETROLEUM rules which make the law in this important respect uniform for the whole of India will be issued by the Government of India next week.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS bagged a fine bison in the Cochin forests on the 24th ultimo, and badly wounded a solitary tusker. He was accompanied by Mr. P. B. Kay.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I Railway for the week ending 10th October, 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 124,543 maunds and Rs. 30,883 in the earnings.

A SYLHET telegram, dated the 31st ultimo, states that under a Government Notification, a census is being taken of all the fire-arms in possession of persons residing in the Districts of Dacca, Rajshahi, Chittagong Hills, Sylhet, Cachar, Kamrup and Goalpura.

THE new field gun, with improved shield, designed in India, has been giving very satisfactory results at Rawalpindi, where experiments with it have been going on. Trials are also being made in India with small-arm cartridges modified on Continental methods.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. A. PEARSON, C.B., has assumed command of the Lahore Division, relieving Major General J. B. Woon, C.B., who reverts to his permanent appointment as General Officer Commanding the Sirhind Brigade.

MR. MONTAGU SHARPE, the Brentford Magistrate, dealing with the case of a boy who admitted that he had slept in a shed and played pirates, said it would be a good idea if there was a slot machine outside the Court where fathers could get their wayward sons birched automatically for a penny. The young "pirate" was taken to a cell and birched by his father.

# UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

## THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

### Sir John Forrest on Defence.

### WOMEN'S ANTI-SOCIALISTIC CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
* MELBOURNE, OCTOBER 19.

A BALLOT was taken in the Melbourne House of Representatives to determine the site of the seat of Government. At the conclusion of the State Cabinet meeting the Premier made a statement regarding the Federal Capital site. He said the House of Representatives had dealt with the proposal in a liberal spirit, and it behoved the State to bring about a settlement, to recognise appreciatively that attitude and to fall in with any requests that might be made with equal liberality. At no time in the history of the Commonwealth had a site been agreed upon by either House more acceptable to this State, and it would be bad policy on the part of the State to insist on its rights rigidly when a little give and take might bring about a final settlement. The Government were not only willing but prepared to recommend to the State Parliament that access should be granted from the seat of Government in the Yass-Canberra area, wherever it might be, to Jervis Bay, and he had no doubt Parliament would readily endorse such an undertaking. With regard to the extent of territory, they were not likely to insist on the terms of the constitution being strictly interpreted, whereby the seat of Government would be limited to 100 square miles. Already this Parliament had made an offer of between 100 and 200 square miles. That offer still held good, and if it became necessary to consider the advisability of resuming even a further area they would approach the proposal in a reasonable and sympathetic spirit.

In regard to the water supply, Mr. Wade said that would be dealt with upon its merits, and not in a niggardly spirit. Instructions had been given for all Crown lands in the locality to be reserved from alienation.

Mr. J. C. Watson, M.H.R., the late Federal Labour Leader, gives the following description of the most recently selected site for the proposed Australian capital.—"The area selected by the House of Representatives as that in which the Federal Capital should be located embraces a triangle, roughly bounded by Yass, Canberra, and Lake George. Going south from Yass, this country gradually rises from 1,700 ft. until, at Canberra, it is about 2,000 ft.; while at Lake George, 20 miles easterly, it is 2,200 ft. On the west the area is flanked by the Murrumbidgee River, behind which the Murrumbidgee Mountains rise between 4,000 and 5,000 ft., forming an effective background from any eastern viewpoint. The district generally is fertile and well watered, and with railway facilities, should support a largely-increased farming population. Within the area indicated there exist quite a number of eligible sites, for any of which an adequate water supply can be obtained at a reasonable cost. The Murrumbidgee Mountains, in addition to many scenic attractions, from an ideal water catchment, as their precipitous slopes give a rapid run off, and the many gorges afford every opportunity for water conservation. Personally, I think the most desirable site will be found within a few miles of Canberra, but nearer the Murrumbidgee River than that suggested some time ago. At the same time I think Lake George deserves more attention than has been accorded it. It is possible that a detailed survey may demonstrate that the lake basin can be kept full at a moderate cost, in which case the site would be a desirable one. It would be advisable, I think, for the authorites to appoint a commission of experts to enquire into and recommend the most suitable site within the area selected. As I have said, the vicinity of Canberra seems to me sufficiently suitable for all purposes; but it is possible that something better may be found upon detailed investigation. A great point in favour of the Yass-Canberra area is its accessibility from all parts of the Commonwealth. Lying between the Sydney-Melbourne railway line and that running from Goulburn to Cooma, it is easily reached from either Sydney or Melbourne, while the near proximity of Jervis Bay affords an opportunity of access from the sea without undue difficulty. In the near vicinity are some of the best trout streams in New South Wales, which are proving an increasing attraction each year. In view of the climate, soil, water supply, and accessibility of the selected area, I feel confident that the interests of Australia will be well served by the capital being placed there.

DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, in the second reading debate on the Defence Bill, Sir John Forrest (W. A.) said that he had given the matter much consideration, and he regretted that he was unable to give his support to the Bill introduced by the Government. He would have preferred to follow Mr. Deakin in his high ideals, but he was afraid that these would not be realised. Experience showed that the proposals of the Prime Minister, seeing that they had not been adopted in the mother country, were not required in Australia. The scheme had not been well considered, and it seemed to him that the expense of it had been underestimated altogether. He agreed that the present system was not good, but it was based on a good foundation. It had failed for the want of proper administration. The Defence Department had done one thing, however, in that it had unified the State defence system. The general officer commanding had been got rid of, and the Military Board substituted. This had no personality about it.

Sir John Forrest said that during the South African war Australia had sent 18,000 men to the front. The most of these had been entirely untrained, yet they did well with a small amount of training before they left, and on board ship Sir Edward Hutton had described the Colonials as fine a fighting force as ever he had seen, and that the valuable characteristic of Australian soldiers could not be manufactured by a course of drill. If these Australians did so well, would they not do well in defending their hearths and homes? They did not serve for nothing, and he thought that those who did serve might fairly ask that they should not be out of pocket. He agreed with Mr. Foxton that men who passed through the ranks were not lost to the country, and he believed that the number of trained men in Australia was not 20,000, as had been stated, but more nearly 200,000. The matter of cost had been so confused that even if the Bill was a good one he would hesitate to vote for it until the matter was cleared up. Nothing was said about what was to become of the present forces.

Sir John Forrest said the Bill appeared to have been drawn up in panic, as though an enemy was at the gate, yet nothing was said about naval defence. They had the fleet of the mother-country able and willing to defend them, and this was one of the reasons why no invasion of Australia was possible. As a practical people they should direct their attention to the weak spot. The late Sir Graham Berry had said that one condition for the continuance of the Empire was the powerful fleet that would secure the mastery of the sea. Sir Graham Berry added: "Who could tell the cost of the dismemberment of Empire?" He did not think much of the proposed local flotilla. Those who relied on a few torpedo boats and destroyers were like an ostrich hiding its head in the sand. They wanted to fight the enemy as far away as possible.

The naval subsidy Sir John Forrest said he would like to see increased. Continuing, he said that he saw no objection to compulsory training for cadets, and this would cost very little. Boys should be taught to drill and march, and when older to shoot. Schoolmasters should be made to qualify themselves for this instruction. The present cost of the cadets was £60,000 per annum. If all lads were in cadets it would cost £400,000 per annum, but this was unnecessary, as drill should be made part of the educational system. There was another branch of defence that had not had proper attention, this being rifle clubs. The complaint everywhere was that they could not get ranges, but if ranges were provided they could get plenty of men. The militia provided for last year were 17,653, an increase of nearly 2,000. This did not show much falling off. When the new scheme was spoken of the old one was discredited in the same way that the naval agreement had been discredited by talk of breaking it. Although his views on naval defence had been expressed six years ago he had seen no reason to change them. He did not agree with the view that Australians were paying others to defend them. They were a young nation, dependent to a large extent, but helping where they could. The cost of the proposed flotilla was put down at £1,500,000, for which they would have 15 figthing ships for harbour protection. He thought that although this was a large sum it was a step in the right direction. The force would be useless for the protection of floating trade, and he hoped that the naval agreement would never be broken. The engagement was entered into by both Houses of Parliament, and there should be no whisper of undoing it unless the approval of Parliament was first obtained. The naval agreement had never had a fair chance from the start. The Government should have restored the post of general officer commanding, and endeavoured to improve the organisation. As it was, all was uncertainty, and he did not think that the new system would ever come into force. He hoped that they would have none of this hysterical legislation. They had plenty of practical work to do, and before the scheme was persisted in the people should be consulted. The Prime Minister had no right to expect them to adopt his ideas as to compulsory service. Let them stand firm and self-reliant, follow the well trodden path of experience and knowledge and always stand hands across the sea to their own kinsmen in the old land. (Cheers.)

The discussion was further adjourned.

ATTITUDE OF LABOURISTS.

Considerable dissatisfaction is felt by members of the Victorian section of the Labour Party at the action of the Federal Labour Conference held in Brisbane a few months ago, in making compulsory military training a plank of the Federal platform. In respect of some subjects, the Victorian delegates were instructed how they should vote, but in regard to defence they had a free hand. As the motion in favour of compulsory military training was passed by a three-thirds majority of the delegates, the Victorian branch of the Political Labour Council is committed to it.

A large number of members of the Labour Party are opposed to militarism in any form, and at the quarterly meeting of the central executive to-day it was decided to call a special State conference to discuss the matter. The conference will meet on November 21.

TRANS-AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY.

The latest report of the consulting engineer (Mr. Henry Deane), who is superintending the survey of the route of the proposed railway from Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta, was laid on the table of the Senate this afternoon by the Minister for Home Affairs. The route lies through 600 miles of South Australian territory, and 460 miles of Western Australian land. The Nullabor Plain, which is of limestone formation, has to be traversed for 273 miles in the Western State and for 170 miles on the South Australian side. There appears to be little difficulty in obtaining water by catchment, except on this limestone plain, where, Mr. Deane states, reservoirs will probably have to be excavated and artificial catchments resorted to. The Survey party on the western side consists of Mr. Anketell, three field assistants, eight foremen, 13 field hands, two cooks and 12 camel men, Altogether there are 32 camels with the party. The South Australian portion of the survey is being carried out by Mr. T. J. Furnier, the chief surveyor, three other surveyors, three assistant surveyors, three field assistants, and eight other men. They have 40 camels. On the South Australian side the country is described as being covered with vegetation, and in nowise a desert, food for stock being plentiful. As already announced, the field work in Western Australia will be finished by about Christmas, and that in South Australia by 1st March next.

WOMEN'S ANTI-SOCIALISTIC CONGRESS.

At the Women's Anti-Socialistic Congress on the 14th. Mrs. Moseley read a paper on "Immigration and land settlement, and what remains to be done." She held, firstly, that land laws needed simplifying, secondly, that more definite knowledge of Australia as to her climates, capabilities of soil, and conditions of life generally was needed, thirdly, that intending settlers needed to obtain more accurate knowledge at their port of landing instead of losing money and time travelling from place to place inspecting land, fourthly that homes for women and girl immigrants were badly needed. The discussion which followed brought out some widely divergent views.

Later on Mrs. Moseley denounced the deportation of Kanakas as short-sighted and deplored that white men could not work under the tropical sun of the north. The Queensland delegate joined issue with her, saying that she had delivered eight lectures in five days in the far north, and to her mind it was the supreme test. Another delegate declared for a "white Australia" outright, whilst a fourth argued that a "white Australia" was incompatible with Christianity. Another delegate, however, was quite satisfied that many poor girls were brought out under false pretences.

At the evening sitting of the Congress, Mrs. Taylor (Tas.) read a paper entitled "Industrial Legislation and the Worker," and quoted Ramsay Macdonald to bear out her contention that while wages in Australia had improved, the cost of living had still more advanced. Mrs. Stiles discoursed on "The Responsibility of Individualism," especially in connection with the housing of the poor. Mrs. Taylor (Tas.) also read a paper on "Misguided Humanitarianism," in which she said that Socialists were entitled to every credit for their good intentions, however much people might deplore their want of judgment or ignorance of history. It was decided to hold the next conference in Brisbane, and in the following year at Adelaide.

Mr. L. A. Wells, who has been conducting some trigonometrical surveys in the Northern Territory, returned to Adelaide a few weeks ago and brought back with him some splendid samples of cotton which he found growing wild at Kathleen Falls on the Flora River 10 miles from its junction with the Katherine, or 70 miles from the Pine Creek railway station and 50 miles from the Katherine telegraphs stations. The cotton bushes were grown from seed pods carried by the aborigines from old Delamere, on the Arocoa Creek, and where Dr. Brown[illegible] employees had previously experimented. The na[illegible] took the pods for corroboree purposes, [illegible] seeds dropped under a tree a few yards [illegible] river. Mr. Wells said the clump contai[illegible] plants, which were growing some chains [illegible] water, and was 20 ft. in diameter and [illegible] He remarked that the cotton was a be[illegible] The rainfall in that locality was from [illegible] per year, and Mr. Wells measured the [illegible] over Flora Falls at the rate of 100 m[illegible] in the 24 hours. He said this fall w[illegible] throughout the year, that the land co[illegible] with the greatest ease, and that t[illegible] area of country suitable for cotton-g[illegible]

* By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.)

## THE BALKAN SITUATION.

### THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

### Russian Press Opposition.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The Bulgarian Plenipotentaries have arrived in Constantinople.

The Russian papers are strongly opposing the European Conference unless it includes territorial compensation to Servia and Montenegro. Many oppose the recognition of the annexation of Bosnia altogether, and urge the refusal of the Conference.

## THE KAISER'S INTERVIEW.

### Another Explanation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The German Crown Prince paid a long visit to Prince von Bulow yesterday afternoon.

The German Foreign Office explains that the officials to whom the interview was submitted imagined that its publication had already been decided upon, and that they were only required to check its historical accuracy.

## AFFRAY AT HONGKONG.

### Shops Looted.

### POLICE SEVERELY HANDLED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that in connection with the Anti-Japanese boycott a mob looted twenty-six Chinese warehouses dealing in Japanese goods.

The police were called out and the Superintendent was badly assaulted and the Assistant Superintendent injured. Some Indian Police were wounded.

The mob cut off the lobes of the ears of two dealers and the nose of another.

## THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

### Latest Betting.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The betting on the American elections is 8 to 1 on Mr. Taft for the Presidency and 5 to 4 on Mr. Hughes for the governorship of New York.

## INDIAN REFORMS.

### Lord Morley's Speech.

### POSTPONED TO DECEMBER 12.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

Lord Morley will not announce his Indian reforms until 12th December, further references to India being necessary.

## BALLOON RACE.

### Swiss Victory.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The final adjudication in the Gordon-Bennett balloon race places the Swiss balloon "Helvetia," which was rescued in Norway, first, and the British balloon "Banshee" second.

## EAST AFRICA.

### General Booth's Scheme.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

General Booth, in an interview, stated that the Salvation Army was considering a scheme for promoting emigration to East Africa.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The death is announced of Professor Edward Caird.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 1.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamer "Macedonia" with the English Mails of 23rd ultimo left here for Bombay at 1 p. m. to-day.

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MR. BERNARD SHAW has agreed to present [illegible] bust of himself by Rodin to the Dublin [illegible]cipal Gallery of Modern Art. In a letter [illegible]. H. P. Lane, the director of the gallery, [illegible]Shaw wrote, the "Times" states :—"I [illegible] little sense of my own private property [illegible]t and so strong a sense of Rodin's [illegible]in the matter, that I had rather [illegible]it without consulting him. [illegible]much to ask you to write to [illegible] believe the only obstacle [illegible] bust for the gallery is [illegible]part in disposing of it [illegible]? While it is in my [illegible]is command in case he [illegible] it." Mr. Lane com[illegible]din, from whom the [illegible]eceived : "Yes ; en-

## THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

### Visit to Bhor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOR, NOVEMBER 2.

His Excellency the Governor is expected here at noon to-morrow, and already this little well-kept town is astir. A miniature camp has been laid out on the outskirts of the city on a beautifully wooded spot called Ram Bag, which is emerald clad through the recent rain. The climate all day to-day is suggestive of an English spring, and although there is not a single European in the place at present, except Mr. Carmichael, the Collector of Poona, and Mrs. Carmichael, the Governor's camp itself is fitted out with every possible comfort adapted to the requirements of an Englishman. Elaborate arrangements are still going on apace for the reception of the Governor, and the city where the Chief's palace stands conspicuous is gaily decorated. The Governor will be received by the Chief and all the State officials under a salute, and to-morrow will be devoted to a State procession through the city, a durbar at the Palace, municipal addresses, and a State dinner.

## MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

### For Baluchistan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, NOVEMBER 2.

A representative meeting of the leading bankers, merchants and tradespeople of Quetta was held at the Sandeman Library on the 30th October, presided over by Mr. Duncan McLean, Agent, Punjab Bank, with the object of forming a Mercantile Association for Baluchistan. It was decided that the Association be called the Baluchistan Mercantile Association with Mr. Duncan McLean as president, Mr. Stranack as vice-president, Mr. E. G. Foley as secretary, and Mr. Muncherjee as assistant secretary and treasurer, and the following members :—Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, Rai Bahadur Bhikchand, Mr. J. Bliss, Mr. Rustomjee (representing Jamaspjee and Sons), Seth Allibhoy Lala, Gopaldas and Malik Nandlal (manager of the People's Bank), with power to add to their number. Major Webb Ware, Political Agent, Chagai, Mr. Wales, District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, and Colonel Pearse were present.

A further meeting will be held on the 7th of November to confirm the proceedings at the first meeting. It is a matter for congratulation for Quetta and shows the great advancement of mercantile enterprise in Baluchistan. This development is no doubt due in a great measure to the Seistan-Nushki route and the encouragement offered to trade by the generous concessions made by the North-Western Railway in regard to the rebate on freight on goods to and from Seistan.

## OXFORDSHIRE L. I.

### New Designation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 2.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says :—

"All ranks of the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, now at Lucknow, will be interested to learn that the King has been graciously pleased to sanction an alteration in the title. That regiment in future will be known as the Oxfordshire and Buckingham Light Infantry, in compliment to the latter shire, which has been without a county regiment since it lost its two—in 1881, the 85th Buck's Volunteers, King's Light Infantry, now 2nd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, and the 14th Buckinghamshire Regiment, now Prince of Wales' Own West Yorkshire Regiment, this year. The last vestige of the Buck's County Regiment disappeard by the abolition of the Buck's Militia Corps, which had been in existence over three centuries, and the alteration in the Oxfords is to make amends for this. The regiment is recruited in the two shires mentioned, their area forming the 43rd regimental district.

## ARREST OF RYOTS.

### For Refusing to Sow Indigo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

The following is taken from the "Bengalee" of yesterday :—

It is reported that the Sub-Divisional Officer of Bettiah has issued 200 warrants to arrest leading members of the ryots who have refused to sow indigo.

It is rumoured that already fifty arrests have been made.

## H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH.

His Highness the Rao of Cutch arrived in Bombay by the Guzarat Mail yesterday morning and alighted at the Grant Road station of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. where a large number of His Highness' subjects living in Bombay had assembled to receive him. During his short stay of three days in Bombay the Rao will live in Mr. Jumabhai Lalji's bungalow, Mahalaxmee, and on Thursday next His Highness will leave here for Mahableshwar.

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DR. A. G. VERNON-HARCOURT, upon whom Oxford has conferred the honorary degree of D. Sc., has remarked : "In my first year as a teacher I had the honour of having the Prince of Wales—now his Majesty—as a pupil. How far I succeeded in interesting him in the great science of chemistry I cannot tell. I remember only that he was a most amiable pupil.

## TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.

### Meeting of Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Calcutta Telegraph Association last night :—

(1) That this meeting of the members of the Calcutta branch record its keen sense of disappointment at the meagre relief afforded, under the exacting conditions, by the reorganisation scheme, in view of the fact that this is the first real attempt of Government to improve the conditions of the service after nearly half a century ;

(2) That though keenly disappointed and far from satisfied, this meeting places on record their deep sense of gratitude to Government for the benefit they have received;

(3) That this meeting emphatically, but respectfully, protests against the new system of pie money, which will rob telegraphists of their earnings and will make them callous to work, which would deteriorate in consequence ;

(4) The Association shall not be discouraged by disappointment, but shall endeavour to better their position by honest co-operation and combination;

(5) That all the branches of the Indian Telegraph Association be consulted, with a view to engage the services of a Member of Parliament, to place their case before Parliament and the Secretary of State ; and

(6) That a copy of these resolutions be submitted to the Government of India by the General Secretary.

## A MURDEROUS RIOT.

### Mahomedans Participate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 2.

The following telegram appears in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—

Tangail, October 31st.—A great riot, attended with murder, has been committed at Soiya Hat. Both belligerent parties were Mahomedans.

The fracas had a trivial origin. A scuffle nose out of purchasing of some peas, culminating in a dozen shops being looted. The case is under enquiry.

## SIR ANDREW FRASER.

### Memorial to be Raised.

### FAREWELL TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, NOVEMBER 2.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Behar Landholders' Association, the Maharaja of Darbhanga presiding, it was resolved that funds be raised and the Association, co-operative with other public bodies in Behar, raise a memorial to Sir Andrew Fraser in the shape of scholarships to encourage education amongst Beharees.

Sir Andrew Fraser bids farewell to Calcutta at St. Andrew's dinner, driving the same night from the dinner to the boat.

## MURDER OF A DOCTOR.

### Waylaid by Ruffians.

### HACKED TO DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 2,

A foul murder was committed on the night of Thursday last at Serampore.

Mr. Sarendra Nath Bose of Chanditola thana, a doctor, while returning home from his dispensary at Ganeshpore, was surprised by a band of ruffians, who hacked him to death. His watch and valuables found near by. The motive for the murder is supposed to be revenge.

## MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY.

### Contending Counsel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

Mr. S. P. Sinha, Advocate-General, will conduct the Midnapur case on behalf of the Crown and Mr. Garth will appear on behalf of the defence, from the 9th instant.

## SIR BHAGWATSINHJI.

### Birthday Celebration at Gondal.

### CUSTOMS DUES REMITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, NOVEMBER, 2.

Saturday, the 24th ultimo, was the 44th birthday of His Highness Sir Bhagwatsinhji, G. C. I. E., D. C. L., Thakor Saheb of Gondal. In order to commemorate the day and the 25th year of his rule he abolished all customs dues throughout the State, thus making a remission of more than half a lakh of rupees to his subjects.

About three years ago His Highness remitted customs duties from all the villages, remitting Rs. 48,000 per year, and now he has taken the unprecedented step of abolishing customs from all the municipal towns of the Gondal State, thus remitting about Rs. 53,000 per year. In all the lightening of the people's legitimate burdens comes to more than one lakh per year. Besides this there is neither income tax nor any house tax in the State. The Thakor Saheb has so husbanded the resources of his State and so invested his savings that he can now well afford to take this unique step in which he has perhaps never been preceded by any ruler in the world.

## OLYMPIA AGAIN.

### An Ideal Home—A Real Home.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

THE Ideal Home Exhibition, organised by the "Daily Mail" at Olympia, is an uncommonly well planned and laid out display. Every imaginable handy invention is to be seen, and all bear on the comfort or decoration of the home. From a fire-grate to a complete cottage, from the simplest sewing to the richest embroidery, every variety is represented. Weaving, lace-making, book-binding, dress-making, lighting in all degrees of brilliancy, washing-machines, carpet-weaving and cleaning, enamelling, leather-work, stencilling, wood-carving and thousands of other delightful ways of spending time at beautifying the home are to be seen in the doing or ready for use. One marvels at the perfection attained in every kind of needle-work by the ladies who preside at the stalls. They not alone present the work of organised classes whom they have taught and encouraged, but show the purchaser how the lace or embroidery is produced. They weave and make lace unwearied, and sell their wares, too, at a fair value. It is most sporting of the "Daily Mail," after its generous contribution to the Franco-British Exhibition, to initiate this Olympia show and it should greatly assist home workers in their various industries. There are no side-shows, all there is to be seen lies open to the payer of of a shilling entrance fee. The only chances of spending extra money are by purchase at the stalls or having lunch or tea from the different caterers.

What might be called the condensed shop part of the Exhibition is the least interesting, but even here the method of advertising the merits of home comforts drew crowds. The use of Lyxavon a liquid soap, for instance, was illustrated by a young man who washed his already faultless hands at intervals in a basin, the lyxavon producing a fine responsive lather while he rubbed his palms together in the most approved style and expatiated in the briskest patter on the great virtue of the soap and the total absence of harmful qualities in it. Then the pneumatic carpet cleaners were shown in action. "I bought this very grimy rug second hand as I came here this morning," said a smart salesman, "and you will presently see it look like new. And away he went plying his vacuum cleaner up and down its surface, sucking up the dust, then threw clean powdered chalk over it to absorb the more obstinate dirt, and worked again until the dusky colours brightened, the sulky pile sat up and a very good imitation of a new rug was the result. The machine was next opened before the spectators and all the dust and grime that filled its vacuum was shown and cast out. Not far off was a skilful saleswoman, descanting in the daintiest of costumes, on the advantage of using her special carpet cleaner which was all self-contained in one tube, like a syringe, at half the price of the other. But this, though handy and light in manipulation, did not strike home to the heart of the housekeeper as did the other, for here the machine was tried in removing clean powdered chalk from a brand-new rug, instead of from the shockingly dirty old carpet in the other place.

The Baby's Day Nursery was as realistic as it well could be, supplied not only with suitable cheerful furniture, but with an actual baby of less than a month old which was being pacified from time to time by a skilled nurse. Two older children sat at the neatest of crescent-shaped tables ; in the hollow of which sat a sympathetic nurse satisfying their supper wants in the prettiest of nursery china cups and plates ; the children were, visibly, very hungry waifs, cleaned up for the occasion, (it is to be hoped that different children get their turn every day at this excellent "Daily Mail" game) who ate the cakes and bread and butter given them with a touching glint of wonder in their eyes. There were small, but real, bungalows constructed for the open-air cure ready for transport anywhere. From the window of one these, in the garden, on the 14th of October, by the way, an alert Suffragist lady delivered a speech of half an hour's duration to an attentive audience. These cottages chiefly consist of a roomy verandah round a small central room. Models and drawings of other small cottages that had competed for the prizes offered by the "Daily Mail" for a £750 bungalow, attracted many apparently would-be builders, some of whom were busy coolly sketching the plans and elevations. The establishment of a visitor's prize is a clever thought and brings large crowds to compete for the hundred sterling pounds offered. Whether this exhibition is meant as an advertisement on a gigantic scale for the "Daily Mail," or as an entertainment to keep Olympia on its feet, or as an assistance to the smaller industries, it promises to be a very great success. It is astonishing to see the number of persons who have leisure—and money—enough to go to look at anything that is set out for their amusement. The Londoner has fully imbibed the taste for shows. There can be no mistake about that. Purchases and orders for replicas of articles on the stalls seemed to be made on a satisfactory scale, and the stall-holders were unanimous in in their praise of the ease with which arrangements were made for them on application to the "Daily Mail" authorities for space and for all the business facilities required in their special "shows."

People often look round in vain—even in these days of a multiplication of "homes" for the cure of every sort of human ill—for a place where they can do as they like while they rest and try to recover from a prostrating illness or from a period of overwork. They need a place where they can lead the simple life if they wish until they feel strong enough to join their fellows in the energetic world. Such a home is to be found at Hillside, Barming, near Maidstone, under the management of two experts, Mrs. Nixon and her qualified assistant. The home is not far from London and it is near good medical aid. The managers have had experience of invalid treatment in different parts of the world and know what rest-seekers must have. The house is in an ideal neighbourhood, has a three-acre garden and grounds; it is an old-fashioned residence with a bright and sunny aspect, built on gravel soil, on a southern slope in the heart of Kent. The grounds offer a secluded retreat for those who do not care for exercise, there are quiet walks and restful summer-houses at hand. Croquet and Bandminton have their lawns and bathing, boating, and golfing can be had in the immediate neighbourhood. The system of diet followed in the Home—though every individual may have what he or she likes—is on Nature lines, it is fruitarian of the best. Those who have stayed at Hillside have come away convinced vegetarians, whatever diet they perferred when they went there. But there is no compulsion. The charges are three guineas a week, or one guinea from a Saturday to Monday week-end, and no extras whatever. I am led to recommend this Home, from the report of friends who have been there and come away delighted and wishing that other people in similar plight knew of it. Homes in general I do not hold with, but this one ought to continue to enjoy a robust existence and be of use to those Anglo-Indians who want a quiet place to collect the remnants of their health and energies before mixing in the "madding crowed" once more. Hillside may be reached from three stations, Maidstone, East Barley and Barming.

## PROMISSORY NOTES.

The Finance Department last night issued the following Notification—by the Government of India :—(In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock certificates issued in lieu thereof.")

Notice is hereby given that with effect from the 19th November 1908 the Governor-General in Council is prepared to give Notes of the 3 1-2 per cent. loan of 1900-01 in exchange for Notes of the 3 per cent loan of 1896-97 on the following terms:—

(1) If the face value of the 3 per cent. Notes tendered for conversion is an exact multiple of Rs. 700, the tenderer will receive, in exchange, 3 1-2 per cent. Notes for six-sevenths of such face value.

(2) If the face value of the 3 per cent. Notes tendered for conversion does not form an exact multiple of Rs. 700, the tenderer has the option of receiving :—

(a) 3 1-2 per cent. Notes equivalent to the nearest lower multiple of Rs. 700 calculated as in clause (1), together with the difference in 3 per cent. Notes ; or

(b) 3 1-2 per cent. Notes of the nearest higher equivalent face value in hundreds calculated as in clause (1), on payment in cash of the differences between (i) six-sevenths of the face value of the 3 per cent. Notes tendered, and (ii) the face value of the 3 1-2 per cent. Notes received in exchange.

(Example.—A tenderer for conversion may, at his option, receive in exchange for a 3 per cent. Note for Rs. 1,000, either (a) 3 1-2 per cent. Notes for Rs. 600, together with 3 per cent. Notes for Rs. 300; or (b) 3 1-2 per cent. Notes for Rs. 900 on his making a cash payment of Rs. 42. as. 13, p. 9).

(3) Interest on all 3 per cent. Notes tendered for conversion, which has accrued up to the end of the preceding half year and has not been already drawn, will be paid in cash at the time of conversion and the new 3 1-2 or 3 per cent. Notes will bear interest from the beginning of the half-year current at the time of conversion.

(4) Notes may be tendered for conversion at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Presidency Bank or at any Treasury to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear either of the following endorsements duly signed :—

(a) "Received in lieu of this Note, 3 1/2 per cent. Notes for and 3 per cent. Notes for under Notification No. 6201-A., dated 3rd November 1908" or

(b) "Received in lieu of this Note and of a cash payment of Rs. 3 1-2 per cent. notes for under Notification No. 6201-A., dated 3rd November, 1908."

5. The Governor-General in Council reserves the right to withdraw the offer at any time on giving six months' notice.

## BANDMANN THEATRE.

### A Modern Magician.

Charles J. Carter, described as "the world's inimitable magician," opened a season at the Bandmann Theatre last night. The new comer is smart at his work, introduces a fair proportion of new ideas in his programme of magic, mirth and mystery, and possesses the art of making himself at home with his audience. He is cleverly supported by Miss Abigail Price, an adept at blindfold thought-reading, and M'lle Constance who also does some interesting tricks.

Mr. Carter opened the evening with a bouquet of mysteries. A playing pack placed in a glass goblet or table, at the waving of the magic wand slowly separated, and pushed up the cards chosen by the audience. Two tins and a glass filled with white paper, crimson paper, and bran, suddenly furnished steaming hot coffee, milk, and loaf sugar. This ingenious metamorphosis lead to a unanimous round of applause. Mr. Carter also exhibited an "astral hand" carved in wood, which, when placed upon a sheet of glass supported on the back of two chairs, rapped out various answers without the intervention of human agency. But the marvels of spiritualistic seances were rivelled in other directions, Mr. Carter allowed himself to be securely roped down to a chair in a cabinet, which is then locked, after which bells ring, mysterious hands are thrust through the "top windows" and the committee on the stage rushing forward to unfasten the doors, the magician is revealed in bands as before. A humourous experiment upon a youthful member of the committee, who was locked in with the securely tied principal, and lustily screemed "Help" and "Murder" until the lights were turned up and the doors opened, when he was found to have changed coats with the great master of events, afforded "the other fellows" no end of fun. Mr. Carter also comes on disguised as a Chinaman, a lady similarly attried also performing some tricks, and from beneath his flower-embroidered mantle suddenly evolves a great basin of water, holding nearly sufficient to fill two firebuckets, and half a dozen china dishes filled with fruit. These feats were applauded with enthusiasm. The newcomer also presents a number of elaborate and bewildering illusions. There is the Magical Divorce, in which a girl seated on a chair vanished at the firing of a pistol.

Miss Abigail Price, an American thought-reader, was introduced. This lady, whilst blindfolded, named within five minutes a score of articles handed to Mr. Carter as he walked through the stalls, and even described the numbers on a ticket, a watch, and the date of a coin, and the initials on a piece of jewellery. Miss Price never hesitated for an instant, and she still further mystified the audience by giving the full names of several people who were signalling their desire to ask questions, and further by starting the subjects which these people had in mind to cross-examine her upon. Visitors to the Palace during the week are invited by the manager to bring with them written questions with their signatures attached. Miss Price retired at the end of her turn amidst cordial applause. Carter's season will last a week.

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THEATRE-GOERS are looking forward to the advent next Saturday evening at the Empire Theatre of Mr. Hugh Ward's London Comedy Co. It is seldom that Bombay play-lovers are promised such high-class entertainment. Mr. Ward's Company comes here with a fine reputation. The plays, too, are all entirely new and are selected from the most recent successes in London and New York.

The box-plan for the first six nights will be opened at Soundy & Co.'s to-day.

## PROCLAMATION DAY.

### HOME PRESS OPINIONS.

### Darbar at Jodhpore.

### KING'S MESSAGE READ.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The "Daily Mail" this morning states that His Majesty's appreciation of the fidelity of the Indian troops will take the form of an increase in the pay of privates and native officers.

The reform proposals will include the formation of a Council of Indian Chiefs, the appointment of an Indian to the impending vacancy on the Executive Council, the increase of the Indian element in the Provincial Councils and to the extension of the scope of the latter.

LATER.

The newspapers heartily applaud the King's Message for its statesmanlike language—vigorous but generous ; and they trust that it will appeal to the hearts and minds of the people.

The "Times" says : "We are convinced that this stately and eloquent Message will deeply impress the misguided inhabitants of India. Though conveying stern warnings, it is imbued with the spirit of benignant toleration and is intended to form a new landmark in Indian politics.

"We cannot govern India in jack-boots. There must be progressive concession towards reasonable and moderate claims."

## DARBAR AT JODHPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JODHPUR, NOVEMBER 2.

This morning, at 7-30, H. E. the Viceroy, accompanied by his staff, held an inspection of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers under the direct command of H. H. the Maharajah. The troops presented an extremely smart and workmanlike appearance and all the movements were smartly executed. At the end of the parade Lord Minto summoned all the officers, and in a short speech congratulated His Highness on commanding such a fine body of men requesting him to convey to all ranks his appreciation of their splendid appearance, especially complimenting them on their horsemanship and the fitness of their horses. He said he had often heard of them and it was a great pleasure to him to have this opportunity of seeing them.

On return to the Palace the customary ceremony of Mizaj Puri was performed.

At 10 a. m., Lady Minto and Lady Violet Elliot, accompanied by Colonel Crooke Lawless and Major McWatt, visited the Jaswant Hospital and were shown round by Miss Marsh, the Lady Doctor in charge. This hospital is an excellent one, equipped with all modern appliances and good arrangements for purdah-nashin ladies, and Her Excellency was evidently much pleased with all she saw. The Hindi Girls' School was also inspected.

At 10-15, H. H. the Maharaja, accompanied by some of his nobles, paid a formal visit to the Viceroy which was followed one hour later by His Excellency's return visit to His Highness for the purpose of investing him with the insignia of the K. C. S. I. The Darbar was held in a most tastefully decorated shamiana erected in the new kutchery ground. A gorgeous sight was here presented by the rows of nobles and sardars assembled to make their salaams to the representative of their King-Emperor, arranged as they were in brilliant clothing and glittering jewels.

On arrival Lord Minto was met by His Highness, and preseded by his staff they made their way to the thrones in the centre of the shamiana. On the Maharajah's left were all his thakurs, and darbaris, whilst on the Viceroy's right were all the British officials and officers. Behind the thrones were seated Lady Minto, Lady Violet Elliot, Mrs. Pinhey and other ladies.

After the Jodhpur nobles and sardars had been presented to the Viceroy His Excellency proceeded to invest His Highness with the Knight Commandership of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, after which attar and pan having been given to all the British officials and officers, H. E. Lord Minto arose and with a few words of preface referring to his visit to Jodhpur so happily coinciding with the date of the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's Proclamation taking over the government of this country, read, by His Majesty's command, the King-Emperor's Message to all the princes and people of the Indian Empire. One could not fail to be impressed as one looked round and saw the intense earnestness on all the faces as they listened to the Message from their Emperor, assuring them how dear to his heart was their welfare and their evident pleasure at the promises given.

One hundred and one guns were fired while the Message was being delivered, thus making an epoch in the history of India. When Lord Minto had finished speaking, the procession was reformed and His Excellency drove back to the palace in company with Mr. Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General.

In the afternoon Their Excellencies and party were driven out in motors by the Maharajah to Mandore, the ancient capital of Marwar. After inspecting the cenotaphs of the former Maharajah the party went on to the Balsamand Lake, where they had tea and then proceeded to the famous fort of Jodhpur, where they inspected the jewels and armoury. There will be a State Banquet to-night followed by native dances.

JODHPUR, NOVEMBER 1.

Owing to various contretemps to the special train, after leaving Delhi, such as heated axles, etc., Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto only arrived at Jodhpur at 5-30 p.m., instead of 2-45, as was intended.

On the platform to meet the Viceroy were H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur and his son, the Maharaj Kusr, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Colonel Pinhey, Mr. Gabriel, the Resident, Maharaj Zalmin Singh, Maharaj Fatteh Singh, Maharaj Arjan Singh and the principal Sardars of the State.

Having spoken to all these gentlemen and inspected the guard-of-honour of the Jodhpur Lancers, which was drawn up on the platform, His Excellency drove away with the Maharajah "en route" for Watanada Palace.

A more beautiful sight than now greeted the eye would be hard to imagine. On either side of the route there were rows of people in the most picturesque garb of the East, whilst the elephants arranged in their State trappings made a gorgeous appearance. At intervals were groups of dancers arrayed in the ancient national costumes.

As the Viceroy and His Highness drove along, they were greeted all the way with the local cry of "Welcome," signifying "God bless you," while from the schools came cries of "Hip, hip, hurrah." In many places could be seen inscriptions expressing loyalty and good wishes.

The first part of the route was lined by the Jodhpur Lancers and then beyond them were the Feudal retainers of Sardars, to the number of 8,000, some mounted on horses and some on camels, those in picturesque clothing being mingled with others in old chain armour, Amongst them also could be seen camel guns and arms of all patterns. The fine effect presented by the rows of quaintly-attired warriors, who on either side lined the entire route of three miles from the station to the Palace, was further enhanced by the beauty of the setting sun. Another guard-of-honour drawn up at the Palace was inspected by His Excellency.

Their Excellencies and Lady Violet Elliot are staying in the Watanda Palace, which has been vacated by the Maharaja for this occasion, and the remainder of the party are accommodated in a spacious camp near by, where every possible luxury is provided.

## CELEBRATIONS IN INDIA.

### CALCUTTA.

One hundred and five prisoners, in compliance with the King's message, are to be released in Calcutta.

The Calcutta Trades Association notified that the trades generally will be closed on the 2nd instant.

### MADRAS.

The Madras loyal celebration was completely marred to-day by exceptionally heavy rain, which fell, without a single intermission, during the whole of the forenoon.

This stopped the salute of rockets, which should have taken place early this morning, and ruined the decorations in the city.

The "Madras Times," commenting on the King's message, says :—"As an example of British statesmanship, it is a disappointing apologia of British rule in India and a recapitulation of the benefit conferred, is hardly consistent with the dignity of the great Emperor, though it may flatter the vanity of the Minister who considers himself the Tribune of the people."

LATER

At the Banqueting Hall, Madras, this afternoon the Governor was presented with a loyal address and also with an address to be submitted to the King-Emperor. Both were enclosed in handsome silver caskets. There was a large and representative gathering present, including all the leading officials and non-official residents of Madras.

His Excellency made a long and eloquent reply to the address, in the course of which he said : "I trust that while we have the support of the whole civilised community in maintaining law and order and restraining mischief with a strong hand, we may not be deterred from moving ever forward in the work of introducing salutary reform in the administration of this country, and that those reforms should be gradual is, I am certain, in the interests of India herself. The speed with which India has advanced in the steady increase of knowledge, in wealth and in all elements of progress has been remarkable. It has been a great work, not without mistakes, not without taint and reproach, incidental to all human work, and as yet far, very far from completion. The social, material and political conditions of India leave much room for improvement, but do not let recognition of that fact dim the lustre of what has been done lest it should weaken our confidence in the present and damp our hope for the future."

### KARACHI.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Karachi was held here last evening to celebrate the jubilee of Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858. The Queen's portrait was carried in procession through the native town, with band playing.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, a leading pleader and president of the Sind Sabha. Perfect order prevailed, although five thousand people were on the spot. Patriotic songs were sung before the proceedings commenced.

The Proclamation was read out in full by the President in Sindhi and extracts from it in English, Urdu and Gujerati by others.

Six speeches followed, the most important being that of the President, who referred to the circumstances which led to the issue of the Proclamation, to the generosity displayed by Queen Victoria in the presence of excited public feeling, to the repetition of her sentiments by King Edward the Seventh and the Prince of Wales, to the upholding of the Proclamation in its integrity and spirit by all the Viceroys except Lord Curzon, and to the practical ignoring of pledges contained in this Magna Charta of India by intermediary authorities. The nonfulfilment of pledges had led to the present unrest and the situation could only be met by sagacity and magnanimity that had given us Queen Victoria's Proclamation.

Other speakers spoke in a similar strain. The audience was very enthusiastic, the names

of Queen Victoria, the Royal Family and Lord Ripon were greeted with applause, but references to the pledges unfulfilled, and especially to Lord Curzon's policy, evoked cries of "shame." Cries of "Bande Mataram" were frequent, and a few of the younger part of the audience even cried out "Shivaji Maharaj-ki-jai" and "Tilak Maharaj-ki-jai."

## RANGOON.

Nothing practically has happened here, beyond the closing of the Government offices, to mark the 50th anniversary of the Proclamation.

The Banks are all open and business is being transacted as usual. This is due to the shortness of the notice given by the local Government. At first the Banks were circularised on the question of closing, but as the Bank of Bengal did not see their way to doing so today, owing to short notice, the idea was abandoned.

## BHAVNAGAR.

The celebration of Proclamation Day in Bhavnagar took place with great eclat as follows :—

An Extraordinary Gazette was issued. At sunrise, the royal standard was hoisted on the City Flagstaff and a royal salute of 31 guns was fired.

A parade of the Imperial Lancers and Infantry took place, when a "feu-de-joie" was fired and the usual "batta" was given to the Military.

The parade was attended by His Highness, Captain Adams and the principal Darbari officers.

A holiday is being observed throughout the State. All the schools and offices are closed and sweetmeats distributed to the school-going children. Some prisoners have been released from jail and the sentences of some others partly remitted.

In the evening, His Highness will be "At Home" to the European ladies and gentlemen, State officers and merchants at the Nilambag Palace, which will be tastefully decorated and illuminated with electric lights. A cinematograph entertainment will be given and fireworks will be let off.

## DACCA.

Seventy-one prisoners were released this morning on the occasion of the Proclamation, among them being Durga Mohan Sen, editor of the Barisal "Hitaishi," who had been sentenced for sedition. He had yet a month to serve. A wire was sent to Sir Charles Bayley by Ananda Chandra Roy, president, Dacca People's Association, praying for the release of Durga Charan Sanyal and the following reply was received :—

"The question of extending clemency to Durga Charan Sanyal rests with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal."

## QUETTA.

The Quetta Anjuman Islam held a meeting yesterday in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the direct government of India.

The meeting was presided over by Khan Bahadur Arbab Khudad Khan. There was a full attendance of the Mahomedan community.

It was proposed by Mr. Nul-ul-Islam, and seconded by K. B. Ainuddin Khan, that the poor should be fed in celebration of the anniversary.

This was carried unanimously and the president kindly volunteered to bear the whole expenses himself.

The second resolution, was proposed by K. B. Ainudin Khan, and seconded by K. S. Bashirali Khan, Munsiff, that prayers be offered up in the Juma Mosque on the evening of the 2nd for His Majesty's long life and continuance of the British Raj.

This was also carried unanimously.

Other resolutions which were carried were to the effect that copies of the foregoing resolutions should be submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, and to the press.

Parsees and Hindus also held meetings at Seth Teckchand's, when it was agreed to hold sports for school boys at the Bowne Gymkhana and for school girls at K. B. Burjorjee Patel's garden. These sports are now being held with great eclat. The Europeans, official and mercantile communities of Quetta may be said to have scarcely observed the day at all, for although many of the public offices were closed the shops and places of business were generally open as usual. This is explained by the short notice given, which allowed no time for preparation.

## KOLHAPORE.

In celebration of the Proclamation Jubilee a grand parade was held this morning in which the Kolhapore Infantry and the Red Risala took part. A royal salute was fired from His Highness' Battery. The political Agent, the Maharaja Saheb, with Sardars and officers in the State, attended. Some prisoners were released and remissions granted to others. Sweetmeats were distributed to students and lepers feasted. A holiday was granted to all offices and schools.

## AHMEDNAGAR.

Our popular Collector, Mr. J. McNeill, celebrated Proclamation Day in the Cotton Market with a grand entertainment to the Municipal School children with their guardians, Municipa Councillors, native and European ladies and gentlemen. More than two thousand children were present and a military band was in attendance. Sports, merry-go-rounds, and magic tricks were displayed and there were refreshments for natives and Europeans. The function took two hours, and much loyal enthusiasm prevailed. Mrs. Varley distributed the prizes and the ceremony terminated with three cheers for the King-Emperor and Mr. McNeill.

## CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

### Loyal Meeting at Sir Mangaldass House.

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday evening at Sir Mangaldass House, Girgaum, to express their thankfulness for the gracious Message of the King-Emperor on the auspicious occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Proclamation of 1858 and their devoted attachment and loyalty to His Imperial Majesty and the British Raj and to hope and pray that the Reform scheme, now under consideration, will meet the legitimate aspirations of His Majesty's loyal Indian subjects. Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldass Nathoobhoy presided on the occasion. He said :—

MEMORABLE DAY.

We meet here to-day to celebrate in public, the 50th anniversary of the memorable day on which the Crown took over from the Honourable the East India Company, the direct government of the Indian Empire, and on which the great Royal Proclamation of 1858 was issued by her late Majesty Queen Empress Victoria. Full of the noblest sentiments and cheering assurances it has been rightly regarded as the Magna Charta of India. The Golden Jubilee of the day, when the Crown thus publicly recognised the rights and privileges of its Indian subjects as entitled to the same consideration as those of its other subjects deserves to be celebrated in a befitting manner. But it has been said that the Proclamation merely contained diplomatic utterances, and not solemn promises which it was possible to carry out. It is however a matter for sincere gratification that the Secretary of State for India, Lord Morley, has assured us that he regards the Proclamation as containing solemn pledges which the British Government is bound to redeem great changes. During these 50 years the administration of this country has been marked by great changes in various directions. Education has made considerable progress among our countrymen, and there is to-day a large number of Indians in almost every province of this country, who by their loyalty, education, intelligence and character are duly qualified for having further share in the government of their country. It is the province of high statesmanship to attempt to meet the legitimate aspirations of their loyal subjects. We are fortunate to have on this auspicious occasion of the jubilee of the great Proclamation as our Sovereign King-Emperor Edward VII, worthy son and heir of a worthy mother, the ever beloved Queen-Empress Victoria. Gentlemen, you all know the gracious Message His Imperial Majesty has sent with such keen solicitude to the Princes and peoples of India. Allow me, gentlemen to quote here one important passage from to-day's gracious Message.

"Important classes among you, representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule, claim equality of citizenship and a greater share in the legislation and government. The politic satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen, not impair, existing authority and power. The administration will be all the more efficient if the officers who conduct it, have greater opportunities of regular contact with those whom it affects and with those who influence and reflect the common opinion about it."

We are also fortunate in having at this juncture at the helm of the Indian administration, a statesmen of Lord Morley's reputation as one of the most illustrious exponents of the generous principles of the great liberal party of England.

SCHEME OF REFORMS.

Lord Morley has at present in his hands a scheme of reforms in the Indian administration and the finally settled concessions are expected speedily to be announced as stated in the Royal Message. I trust that the reforms that we get are really of a substantial character, and that our countrymen get thereby a much larger share than they at present possess, both in the legislative and the executive departments of the administration which, in the words of this memorable Message will "mark a notable stage in the beneficent progress" of our affairs. I trust that the advance in the constitution of the government of this country, marked by the concessions, will be of such character as will form a landmark of progress in the history of this country, and, by promoting peace, contentment and prosperity therein, increase the strength and the glory of the British Empire.

HISTORICAL PLACE.

It is gratifying further to note that His Majesty reminds us of his visit to this country in 1875. When he was in Bombay he had honoured the Sir Mangaldas House with a visit—the very historical place where we meet to-day to celebrate the Jubilee and declare our deep loyalty and devotion to His Majesty's august person and the British Raj. His Majesty's constant sympathy as well as that of the Royal Family towards the people of this country has enthroned him in the hearts of the teeming millions of the vast Empire. May he long live and reign over us is the sincere prayer of us all.

Propositions were then passed expressing feelings of loyalty of the people to the British Raj. It was decided to submit proceedings of the meeting to H. E. the Viceroy through His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The proceedings were then brought to a close with cheers to the King-Emperor the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

## HARIKIRTAN BY THE PRABHUS

In celebration of the jubilee of the assumption of the government of India by the Crown, a gathering of the Pathare Prabhu community was held in the Zaobar's Mandir, Girgaum, yesterday afternoon, and a Harikirtan was preached in the evening.

## THE KING'S MESSAGE.

NATIVE PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed".—If it be the eternal destiny of India to live under the ptotecting æges on some Foreign Power, what better future could be anticipated for her than the one contemplated for her by British statesmen of the earlier half of the nineteenth century—the future contemplated by the Sovereign, the statesmen, the people of Great Britain, who so spontaneously and freely gave us the Charter, the fiftieth anniversary of which we are celebrating to-day! That Charter is the lode-star of our hopes, the most precious heritage that the present and future generations of India's children can possess, at once the chart and the pass-port of a great nation of 300 millions in its march to the Promised Land. Its importance to us has ever been too great, and its enormous potentialities as a political instrument are to receive an immeasurable amount of weight from the precious and gracious words of the Royal Message to-day.

After what has come to the Princes and People of India from His Majesty the King-Emperor, India's rights and liberties under the British rule, for the present and the future, will be held to have been not only most authoritatively endorsed, but in a way sanctified. This will undoubtedly be due to the magnanimity of the sovereign race. It will be ever recorded as a proof and a pledge of its unyielding determination to respect its obligations, of its desire to serve, to protect the Indians, and to guide them in the path of progress and even power.

It will be our duty to remember all this to the eternal honour of the sovereign race and let us hope that it will, in its turn, remember that what has been thus freely strengthened, confirmed, sanctified, will no longer be a butt of ridicule to the prancing Proconsuls it may send to represent it in India; that it will not permit its Parliament to ignore it, never allow its statesmen, and its politicians to sneer at it, to laugh it out.

The Queen's Proclamation of 1858, confirmed by His Majesty's Message of to-day, will be but England's ratified word of honour to India, to be fulfilled under all vicissitudes of change and fortune; ineffaceable, unalterable by any human decree. That is our faith to-day. In that faith we shall live and bid our countrymen live, despite all the inevitable transitory aberrations of statesmanship that must, under human circumstances, be witnessed in India as elsewhere.

The "Akhbar-e-Soudagar" :—To-day is the great day of the jubilee of the memorable proclamation of Queen Victoria, which Indians have learned to regard as their Magna Charta. The changes of the last half century, the improvements, extensions, and the history of British statesmanship and politics become fresh to-day in the heart of every Indian and so do the memorable words of Her Majesty in her great Proclamation. Complaints have sometimes been heard that, in the past half century, the promises held out in the Proclamation have not been completely and satisfactorily fulfilled; but we make bold to assert that there cannot be any man of common sense and worldly wisdom to deny that, during the British rule of this country for fifty years, the people have gained innumerable advantages and derived innumerable benefits. We will not enter into the debatable question whether India becomes prosperous or poor as a result of the British government of the country. We will simply advise each Indian to consult his heart and say whether, during the last fifty years, the British Government has not made the Indian more self-respecting, more public-spirited, and more responsible citizens than before. Have not Indians advanced? There is but one answer to this question; and it must be in the affirmative. The history of the British Government during the last half century presents to our view the establishment of Indian Universities; the sweet fruits of higher education; the development of local self-government; the improvement of the Legislative Councils, etc. The Indian public no doubt expects to receive more advantages and benefits. On this memorable anniversary of the Proclamation of 1858, the King's Message will be read with great satisfaction in every corner of India. During this long period of fifty years, the Indians have remained loyal and grateful to the British Throne. Indians to-day are proud of the Proclamation of 1858, and regard it as a great gift from the British Government. They have other hopes and aspirations at the present day and it is our prayer to the Almighty that those hopes and aspirations may be fulfilled; and the just British Government of this country continue for ever.

The "Bombay Samachar" :—The King's kind Message will prove very gratifying to the hearts of the Indians; and will stimulate their hope of rising higher in social status under the British Government. The Proclamation of 1858, which the Indians regard as their most valuable charter, laid the solid foundation of their advancement and improvement. Hind was regarded as the brightest jewel in the British Crown. From the fruits which have followed Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858, we can say that we will not have to wait many decades now to see the hopes of the orginators of the Indian National Congress realised to a certain measure. The generous messages received from the King-Emperor from time to time, and the speeches of the Indian Secretary of State and the Viceroy show that they hold a similar opinion, and that they are anxious like ourselves to see the drawing near of the time when the aims and aspirations of the Indian Congress may be realised. The message from the King Emperor, gracious and hopeful to Indians as it is, should be received with expressions of thankfulness and we are in duty bound to make arrangements to send, in reply to it, addresses of acknowledgment to His Majesty. We will be able thereby to demonstrate to His Majesty our sense of gratefulness to him and our loyalty to his throne as well as to place in a clearer light our aims and aspirations. The leaders of the community should place themselves in communication with Government with regard to the holding of durbars for the acceptance of the abovementioned addresses. They should at the same time arrange for a general illumination to be made on the day appointed for the holding of the durbars, and for the distribution of sweetmeats to all school-children, etc.

## THE BRITISH ACCESSION.

The "Deccan Herald" says;—The fiftieth anniversary of the announcement of the Queen's Proclamation on Sunday last is a circumstance worth recording in the annals of Native India. The Proclamation has been called the Magna Charta of India, but it was obtained for India under very different circumstances than Britain's. The Barons had cornered King John at Runnymede, and finding no way out of it he signed the document, upon which for long English liberties were formed. In the case of India, at the end of a fearful struggle, the British Government in taking over charge issued a Proclamation of mercy and good will to the people. As the G. O M. of India once said it is a glorious Proclamation. This Proclamation has been referred to times out of number in terms of the highest commendation. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said: "Glorious and magnanimous is the issue of the Proclamation. It was not that the Empire was on the brink of being destroyed or that the fear of a successful mutiny compelled the rulers to yield to any dictation; no, it was at the moment of complete triumph over a great disaster. It was as true to justice and humanity and to nobly British instincts that the nation held out this gracious Proclamation and thus ten times enhanced its value." The Proclamation has been termed a "Charter of Rights," —as the "Magna Charta of India" and for this reason it is held in reverence and respect by the people of India to-day. Her Majesty was on the Continent at the time the Proclamation was written and when the draft was sent to her she disapproved of it and asked Lord Malmesbury, who was Lord-in-Waiting, to explain in detail to Lord Derby her objections of the draft of the Proclamation for India. The Queen would be glad if Lord Derby would write it himself in his excellent language, bearing in mind that it is a female sovereign who speaks to more than a hundred millions of Eastern people on assuming the direct government over them and, after a bloody civil war, giving them pledges which her future reign is to redeem, and explaining the principles of her government. Such a document should breathe feelings of generosity, benevolence and religious toleration, and point out the privilages which the Indians will receive in being placed on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown and the prosperity following in the train of civilisation.' The proclamation, and the tones in which it was expressed and the fact that it was made by the Empress caused it to be accepted in the most joyous manner possible. A largely signed address to the Crown warmly reciprocated the sentiments expressed in that Proclamation and expressed a firm belief that justice and prosperity won'd follow in its train. These promises have been largely fulfilled: the present flourishing condition of trade and commerce testify to this. India has enjoyed a longer period of security without and peace within than it has ever had. No one who studies history can doubt this. The wonderful progress which India has made in a comparatively short time has been under the guardianship and guidance of Britain. Peace exists where once was internecine war. Property is secure, and life is sacred. Many careers are open to Indians which were unavailable before. Upon this point a good deal of discussion ranges as to the terms used in the Proclamation. The feeling that not sufficient of the emoluments of office have been given to the people of this country is rife, and that the promise that subjects of whatever race and creed should be admitted freely and impartially to offices under Government has not been not fulfilled. The fact is that without any special pleading those conditions have been fulfilled, and it is only by a wilful distortion of facts that a different case can be made out. There have been many concessions made since those lines were penned, and others are being made as time and circumstance permit. The next few weeks will see some additions to the position and status of Indians in this country, both from His Majesty the King and from Lord Morley. The Queen's Proclamation produced at the time an effect which can scarcely be imagined at the present day. It helped to assuage angry feelings, and published under the the name of the Ruler of Hindustan "Shah-in-Shah," as the Delhi message had it, the effect was all the greater. Whatever may be the views of carping critics, the hopes expressed therein and the fervent wishes for the welfare of India are, we feel assured, those of the majority of Britons at home to-day. It is true that the political atmosphere of India just now is charged with electricity; and the clear expressions used in this Proclamation may be obscured in some minds, but be that as it may, the charge that the document is treated with suspicion and coldness in high quarters is one founded on a perfervid imagination rather than sound fact. Whatever shape the Secretary of State's coming pronouncement may take, we may all rest fully assured it will not contravene or traverse the spirit of this gracious document which has stood for fifty years and will still stand a record of kindly wishes and hopes for the betterment of the Indian people. "East and West" remarked that it was understood that there was no desire at Simla to give prominence to the anniversary of this great historic event. The attitude of Europeans in India is chilling. The habit of referring to the Proclamation as a Charter of Rights which has been honoured in the breach more than the observance, is perhaps responsible for the hesitation in many quarters to celebrate the event with which it is associated. There may be reasons to apprehend the conversion of an occasion of joy into one of spiteful criticism of Government. In some provinces there may be some such risk. The political atmosphere has long been charged with electricity and obscured by mist and cloud. The spirit of suspicion and coldness, with which that document is treated, in quarters where something more generous and textful is expected is not a sign on which one may congratulate the country. Of course those who wish to raise discontent and sedition in this country have ample means of doing so. A more credulous people never existed than the people of this country in many matters and the ability of speaking evil of the ruling power is one that readily finds hearers and hence the troubles which beset India to-day. On an occasion like this, we justly look down with mingled indignation and contempt on the miserable outrages of the Majesty of the Empire. We are accustomed to regard with scorn the handful of misguided men who seek to win popular favour by appeals to prejudices, the passions, and the ignorance of the people. But let us remember that these are not the only or the chief dangers. There are those who, in the guise of friends, lie in wait for every occasion to flatter, to indulge, and to corrupt; if there be any such anywhere, these are far more guilty than wild fanatics or the feeble parasites of the multitude, these are the real traitors. It is for the growth of such as these that the British people in India are responsible before God and man. It is by the weakness of Government that these are encouraged in their wretched folly; as it is by the firmness of Government that they are discouraged and cowed. They come out when the moral atmosphere has been made dark all around them wherein the beasts of the forest creep forth to their prey. But when the sun ariseth, when the bright burning light of a sound public opinion is brought to bear upon them, they get themselves together, and lay them down again in their dens. Those who may be found betraying, misleading, ensnaring the ignorant, whom as educated men they should lead in better paths, whom as leaders of the people they are bound to lead into all good and keep from all evil; who when the danger they have aimed at arrives sneak away,—deserve the contempt of man and the vengeance of God, as amongst the meanest, weakest and most detestable of mankind.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mr. W. Cowan, Protector of Chinese, Perak, in his Annual Report, writers :—

In May, the British Resident, on my application, issued 18 warrants under the Banishment Enactment for the arrest of the headmen of a dangerous society called the "Hui-lan-kui," or the Hailam secret society, the headquarters of which were at Gopeng with branches throughout the State. Those who were arrested were tried by the Resident and given a patient hearing. The issue of the warrants caused a sensation amongst the Hailams employed in the different mines in Kinta, so much so that mining "kapalas" and coolies decamped without any apparent reason, leaving their wages behind. Prior to my action, the Hailam servants and miners were becoming intolerable, owing to their independence, clanishness, and fraternity. It had therefore become imperative, for the peace and welfare of the European community employing such labourers, to suppress the organisation with a strong hand. The unlawful association was also a menace even to their own countrymen who were non-members, such being subject to assaults and insults. Hun Mo Seng, a resident of Perak for 20 years, was the chief of the society. It was very suspicious that in spite of his having been out of employment for some time, he was able to live in a large shophouse, to be always well-dressed, well-fed, and able to display a lot of jewellery. Of the 18 men against whom banishment warrants were issued, 11 were arrested, 10 were banished for life, and one was discharged. I am of opinion it will take some years before the Hailams of Perak will again endeavour to organise another unlawful association because of their lack of confidence in each other.

Mr. H. Marion Crawford, a son of the well-known novelist, has arrived in Kuala, Lumpur, and is to take up planting on the Linsum Estate of the Anglo-Malay Rubber Co.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is prepared, it is said, to make a grant of £30,000 towards the purchase by the British Museum of books from the library of Lord Amherst of Hackney—one of the finest private collections in the world, containing a number of unique Caxtons—which is to be offered for sale in December.

## LONDON UNEMPLOYED.

### Thousands Gather in Trafalgar-square.

### OFFICIAL PRECAUTIONS.

On Tuesday (Oct. 13), at mid-day it was evident that both the police and the unemployed—with the unemployable—were out with the intention of having a field day. From all quarter bodies of men were to be seen making their way towards Westminister, and as one approached Parliament-square the numbers had increased to such an extent that progress was slow. Half-way across Westminister Bridge the crowd extended, while the police kept them moving away from the immediate vicinity of the House itself. At the bottom of Whitehall, across Parliament-square, a row of policemen was drawn up, guarding the gate into Palace-yard.

Whitehall itself was a dense mass of people, and across the entrance to Downing-street was a second row of police. These precautions were not unnecessary, for the crowd was such as is never seen save on the occasion of some big demonstration or procession, and differed from those crowds in that it was composed mainly of men and youths. In Trafalgar-square a number of men were lounging about, and a group of policemen guarded the plinth of the Nelson column. Gradually the square filled as the afternoon wore on, the people overflowing on to the pavements of the surrounding thoroughfares. At times a rush would be made and then the mounted police spurred their horses on to the sidewalks and cleared them, to the accompaniment of hoots from the demonstrators. Many of these were wearing red ribbon in their buttonholes, and while some undoubtedly had the pale, pinched appearance that is caused by privation, the majority, on the other hand, were of the loafer type, dirty and unkempt, but not workers. The police were drawn from practically every division in the metropolis, and many reserve men were on duty.

CONCEALED POLICE.

Towards three o'clock the crowd in Trafalgar-square assumed such dimensions and became so restless that a detachment of mounted and foot police was moved in from Scotland Yard. At the same time, thirty or forty men were hidden out of sight in Charing Cross Railway Station yard ready for emergencies, and other men were awaiting orders at different places in the vicinity. Finding was impossible to address the crowd from the Nelson column, the unemployed leaders made a move down Northumberland-avenue, followed by a large section of the crowd and a number of mounted police. At the District Railway Embankment Station they began booing and hustling the police, crowding on to the pavements, and for a few minutes things looked very threatening. The police, however, simply galloped their horses wherever the crowd was thickest, and so broke it up. While this was going on all traffic along the Embankment was held up, and people and police dodged among the vehicles and tramway cars, two men falling into a hole that was being excavated in the side-walk.

From Hungerford Bridge the scene was remarkable, and has seldom been paralleled in the last 20 years in this country. The people were on the run, making towards Waterloo Bridge, with the mounted police trotting after them, the clatter of the horses heofs on the pavements mingling with the hoots and cries of the men. Waterloo Bridge is the mile limit from the Houses of Paliament, and on reaching it the police permitted the ringleaders to address the handful of their followers that remained to them. The remarks of the various speakers were received with cheers. Then they dribbled west again, some joining those who had remained in Trafalgar-square, and others lounging about Scotland Yard and Whitehall.

SCENES AT WESTMINSER.

DEPUTATIONS RECEIVED BY M.P.'s.

The chief outward sign of the opening of Parliament, as seen from Parliament-square, on Monday (Oct. 12), was the enormous number of police who had been told of to cope with the threatened invasion of unemployed. Owing to the inflammatory nature of recent speeches and the advice that had been freely given to attend the opening of Parliament, trouble had been expected. But the authorities were agreeably disappointed. At no time during the day were there more than 3,000 in the neighbourhood of the House a third of whom, probably, represented the workless about 500 police were on duty, and there were others in reserve. A little diversion was caused about 3-30 p.m when the Prime Minister came out of Old Palace-yard to cross to his official residence in Downing-street. He was at once recognised, and a small body of spectators and unemployed crowded round him, photographers meanwhile freely snapshotting the party. Turning into Charles-street, Mr. Asquith quickly walked across the quadrangle of the Colonial Office and thus reached his house. Later, he returned to the House in a cab.

Deputations from many branches of the I.L.P. and Right to Work Committee were received in the evening by members of London constituencies, and Mr. John Burns, the President of the Local Government Board gave a hearing to a deputation of the Metropolitan District Council of the Independent Labour Party. They had asked for an interview with the Premier, but before entering they had received a written reply from Mr. Nash, his secretary, stating that Mr. Asquith suggested that the better course would be in the first instance to make any representations on the matter to the President of the Local Government Board. Mr. Burns consequently consented to receive the deputation in private in the Conference Room.

It was accompanied by Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P. Mr. Hudson, M.P., Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., Mr. W. Thorne, M.P., Mr. Glover. M.P., Mr. Summerbell M.P., Mr. P. Curran, M.P., and Mr. George Roberts. Mr. Burns listened sympathetically to their statements, which, he said, would be fully considered, but he was unable at present to make a definite statement or promise, in response, as the Prime Minister that evening had promised in the House to make an announcement on the subject in the course of a few days. The deputation then withdrew.

Other deputations with a similar object waited on among Members of Parliament. Dr. Rutherford, Mr. H. C. Lea, Mr. Bottomley, Mr. Dickson, Sir John Bethell, Major Coates, Mr. Allen Barker, and Mr. Sydney Buxton, the Postmaster-General. They each urged the particular circumstances of their cases, pointing out specific local features, many of them urging the importance of passing a small Bill this session dealing with the unemployed difficulty. The members in each case gave a sympathetic hearing, and promised to support the Government in any legislation that might be proposed. By ten o'clock the unemployed and the general public had quietly dispersed from the precincts of the House.

MR. LANSBURY'S ADVICE.

When the deputations were over a large crowd, led by Mr. Stewart Gray, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, Mr. George Lansbury, and others, proceeded to a spot on the Embankment near Waterloo Bridge, where a meeting was already in progress and being addressed by Mr. Patterson, of Shoreditch. It had been originally intended to hold this meeting at Cleopatra's Needle, but Mr. Gray was warned by the police that it would be impossible for this to be done, on account of the regulation that while the House was sitting no open-air meetings were to be held within a radius of one mile. Mr. Gray then led his followers to Waterloo Bridge, where a number of speeches were delivered.

Mr. Frank Smith and Mrs. Sanderson gave a short account of the reception of the main deputation by Mr. Burns, the latter declaring that she would much rather address that gathering than the "Judas" she had just been addressing. "If you men are wise you won't submit to being cuffed and kicked by the police when doing what you have a right to do," said Mr. Lansbury. "But remember you are an unarmed mob, whilst they are disciplined, and if you want to fight them you must be armed (cheers). I am not inviting you, as an unarmed mob, to throw yourselves on armed men." He advised them to follow the example of Poplar, which had 500 able-bodied men in the workhouse, and their wives and families in receipt of relief.

After Mr. Stewart Gray had addressed the crowd, another speaker stated that they were not strong enough to take any drastic measures that evening, but if, after they had heard Mr. Asquith's declaration, it did not prove satisfactory, they would adopt drastic measures to attain their object. Eventually the police interfered, and rode their horses into the crowd, which was scattered in every direction, amid loud cries of "Cossacks" and "Traitors." Another attempt was made later to hold a second meeting, but the police succeeded in breaking this up also, and at a late hour the mob, with a red flag flying at the head, walked westward to the headquarters of the Social Democratic Federation.

## MR. JOHN LONG'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Six-Shilling Novels.—Hilary Thornton, by Hubert Wales; The Money-Changers, by Upton Sinclair; Lady Letty Brandon, by Annie R. Holdsworth; Noblesee Oblige, by M.E. Francis; Pomp, and Circumstance, by Dorothea Gerard; The Bomb by Frank Harris; The Other Sara, by Curtis Yorke, coloured frontispiece; Thrice Armed, by Harold Bindloss; The Whips of Time, by Arabella Kenealy; Links in the Chain, by Headon Hill; A Forsaken Garden, by Jessie Ainsworth Davis; The Fault, by C.T. Podmore; The Greater Power, by Harold Bindloss; The Penalty, by James Blyth; The Threshold, by Winefride Traffor-Taunton; A Soul's Awakening, by W. Teignmouth Shore; The Quenchless Flame, by Violet Tweedale; Harry of Athol by R. H. Forster; The Girl From Gatford, by Olivia Ramsey; The Testament of Judas, by Henry Byatt; Idols of Flesh, by Paul Creswick; Dr. Dale's Dilemma, by G. W. Appleton; Duchinka, by Lucas Cleeve; The Suspicions of Ermengarde, by Maxwell Gray; A Woman in Armour, by David Christie Murray; The Down Express, by G. W. Appleton; Yetts the Magnificent, by John F. Macpherson; The Revolt of Beatrix, by Fred Whishaw: The Sin of Gabrielly, by Mrs. Coulson Kernahan; Mantrap Manor, by Author of "When it Was Light;" The Climax, by J. Cranstoun Nevill; Fatality, by G. G. Chatterton; The Nine Points, by Ethel Duff-Fyfe; Who Shall Have Her, by John Cave; Divided Houses, by F. C. Gardiner; The Thunder of the Hoofs, by William Henry Lang; The Combat, by Arthur Campbell; Love's Fool by Mrs. Stanley Wrench; Through the Wine-Press, by Alexander O. Fife; Flower of the World, by Mrs. Henry Tippett; The One Moment, by Lucas Cleeve; The Fountain of Beauty, by L. T. Meade; The Veiled Lady, by Florence Warden; Mollie Deverill, by Curtis Yorke, coloured frontispiece; The Severn Affair, by Gertrude Warden; Biddy, The Spitfire, by John Langfield; The Conscience of Dr. Holt, by Austin Clare; Ashes of Passion, by Mrs. Coulson Kernahan; The Wiles of a Wife, by John Cave; The Member for Easterby, by James Blyth; The World, the Flesh, and the Casino, by Gertrude Warden.

Shilling Net Editions.—Anna Lombard, by Victoria Cross; The Yoke, by Hubert Wales; Amazement, by James Blyth; Confessions of a Princess, Anonymous; Mr. and Mrs. Villers, by Hubert Wales; The Little Wonder, by Nat Gould; Cynthia in the Wilderness, by Hubert Wales; Rubina, by James Blyth; The Confessions of Cleodora, by Carlton Dawe; Keepers of the House, by Cosmo Hamilton; The Hard Way, by a Peer.

Nat Gould's Novels, 2s. boards, 2s. 6d. cloth.—Whirlwind's Year, The Buckjumper and The Jockey's Revenge.

Nat Gould's Annual, 1908—A Bird in Hand.

General Literature.—Brittany to Whitehall, Life of Louise Renee de Keroualle, Duchess of Portsmouth, by Mrs. Colquhoun Grant, 8 portraits and illustrations, demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net; The Magic of Sport, Mainly Autobiographical, by Nat Gould, 49 portraits and illustrations, demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net; Recollections, by David Christie Murray ("Merlin" of the "Referee"), portrait demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net; Memoirs of Edward Vaughan Kenealy, LL.D., by his daughter, Arabella Kenealy, 16 portraits and illustrations, demy 8vo, 16s. net; More Society Recollection, by an English Officer, 44 portraits, demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net; Glimpses of the Ages, by T. R. Samuel Scholes, Vol. 2, demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net; Children for Ever: A Story for young People, by John F. Macpherson, 16 coloured illustrations, 4to; Molly's Book, by Rowe Lingston, 8 illustrations, crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net; Vox Populi: A Skit on Modern Journalism, 6d. net; Sonnets to a Lady, by Ernest Druce, 3s. 6d. net.

Carlton Classics, new vols., cloth, 6d. net, leather 1s. net:—Essays from the Edinburgh Review, by Francis, Lord Jeffrey; Discourses on Art, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Love Poems, by Robert Browning; The Benedictine Order, by Cardinal Newman; Sesame and Lillies, by John Ruskin; Miscellaneous Poems, by Charles Kingsley; Essays (Selected), by William Hazlitt; In Memoriam, by Alfred, Lord Tennyson; Letters (Selected), Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; A Journal of the Plague Year, by Daniel Defoe; Poems (Selected), by Herrick; Essays, by David Hume.

Sixpenny Novels.—Irresponsible Kitty, by Curtis Yorke; Fair Rosalind, by J. E. Maddock; A Woman of Business, by Major Arthur Griffiths; The Lonely Church, by Fergus Hume; Charger and Chaser, by Nat Gould; Confessions of a Young Lady, by Richard Marsh; Alix of the Glen, by Curtis Yorke; The Chance of a Lifetime, by Nat Gould; The Harvest of Love, by C. Ranger-Gull; Remembrance, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron.

## EURASIAN GIRL SENT TO JAIL.

### For Stealing a Watch.

On Friday Babu C. D. Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, resumed the hearing of the case in which a young Eurasian woman, twenty years of age, was charged with the theft of a silver watch belonging to Mrs. Gibbs of the Narcoldanga Railway Barracks. The complainant, being examined stated that she had been ill and the accused, who was an acquaintance, called to see her during her sickness. The watch was in her bed-room and, after the accused's departure, it was missed. On the following evening, the accused was seen wearing the watch by a Mrs. Minos, who lives in the same barracks, and who being a friend of the complainant, at once indentified it. Information was then sent to the police, and the accused was arrested in a ticcn gharry in Cas Street. She at first told the police that she had sold the watch but subsequently confessed in court to having thrown it away. Several formal witnesses were examined and it transpired that the accused had once been sentenced by a Presidency Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment for cheating. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

## AFRICAN GIRLS IN ENGLAND.

A prosecution brought by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to children against Mrs. Mary Willoughby Osborne, of the Bungalow; Bricket Wood, Herts, was heard at St Albans on Saturday, and resulted in the defendant being ordered to pay the costs in view of the provocation she had received. The allegation was that Mrs. Osborne assaulted and beat a coloured girl named Yambia. Mr. Albert Clarke, in prosecuting, said that the defendant was the wife of Mr. Algernon Osborne, Chief Justice for Southern Nigeria. At the end of last year or the beginning of this Mr. and Mrs. Osborne came to reside at the Bungalow bringing with them four black girls named Mary (aged seventeen), Yambia (aged thirteen), Gatha (aged twelve), and Granny (aged seven). It was alleged that a man named Stevens, on looking through a hedge, saw first Mary and then Mrs. Osborne, beat one of the black girls with a stick. Next day an official of the society saw Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, and in their presence Yambia, said Mr. Clarke, stated that her mistress laid her on the back door steps and sat on her whilst Mary beat her with a stick and that afterwards Mrs. Osborne took the stick from Mary and herself beat her, and also beat her inside the house. Yambia, in cross-examination, admitted making a statement to Mary against her mistress's character, and Mr. Osborne, giving evidence, said if he had known this he would have given her a worse flogging than his wife did. Mrs. Osborne also gave corroborative evidence.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

## BRITISH COMMERCE.

### New Method of Classifying Trade Returns.

From the commercial department of the Board of Trade a Blue Book has just been issued embodying the results of a new method of classifying imports and exports.

Throughout the tables in the annual statement of trade of the United Kingdom for 1907 imports were generally classified as received from the countries whence they were shipped direct to the United Kingdom, but exports were credited to the country of ultimate destination, except where the country possessed no sea-board, when they were credited to the country in which the port of discharge was situated.

Particulars have been specially collected since the commencement of 1904, however, with regard to the countries from which all imported goods were actually consigned, and the countries of destination of all exported goods, and the main object of the present supplementary volume to the Annual Statement of Trade for 1907 is the comparison of the results of the two methods of classifying imports.

Briefly, the effect of substituting countries from which goods were consigned for countries from which goods were imported, is to transfer about £2,432,000 of the imports which were credited to British possessions to the account of foreign countries, whilst the corresponding change in the case of exports involves the transfer in the opposite direction of about £807,000 of British and Irish produce, and about £66,000 of re-exported goods.

European Importations.

In the case of goods imported from European countries the statistics given in the annual statement of trade showed only the country in which the port was situated from which the goods were shipped to the United Kingdom. In consequence, practically all the goods consigned from Switzerland and a large proportion of these consigned from Italy and Austria-Hungary are credited in the annual statement to France, Belgium, Netherlands, and Germany. On the other hand, as regards Germany, a large proportion of German goods reaches the United Kingdom, via Belgium and Netherlands.

These facts are illustrated in the following statement :—

| | Value of Imported from each country in 1907. | Merchandise Consigned from each country in 1907. |
|---|---|---|
| Netherlands | 36,831,888 | 16,072,995 |
| Belgium | 28,291,426 | 17,499,046 |
| France | 52,832,526 | 46,834,289 |
| Germany | 38,782,062 | 57,158,430 |
| Switzerland | — | 8,401,479 |
| Italy | 3,850,875 | 6,618,205 |
| Aust

## BY THE WAY.

### QUEEN MARGHARITA AND WILBUR WRIGHT.

Mr. Wilbur Wright has accomplished a flight in in the presence of the Dowager Queen Margharita of Italy, who came to Le Mans, with her suite, on purpose to see the American aviator at his experiments. Her Majesty complimented Mr. Wright warmly. According to the "Telegraph," she spoke in English, and said, "You have given me an opportunity of witnessing the most astonishing thing I have ever seen. It is wonderful, really wonderful." "I thank your Majesty," Mr. Wright said. "Would your Majesty be tempted to take a seat beside me!" "Oh," she replied; "it is very tempting, but there are too many people about."

### SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN'S MEMORIES.

Sir George Trevelyan, speaking at the dinner of the Publishers' Circle, said that he had enjoyed some rare privileges. "I have ridden with Mr. Carlyle a good many of the thirty thousand miles which he rode while he was engaged upon "Frederick the Great." I have been shown over Venice by Mr. Ruskin as cicerone in his own gondola. I was introduced by Mr. Robert Browning to Waring, a sad disenchantment, when the hero of the inimitable poem had become a weary-looking old man like any other. I was present at a family dinner where Thackeray discoursed to a delighted audience of young people about 'The Virginians,' which he was then writing."

### THE WAR OFFICE CAT.

Trilley Williams, the War Office cat, is dead at the age of thirteen years. The cause is not quite clear. Officially it is put down as "senile decay," but the "Express" points out, suggestions of other causes are not wanting. One rumour has it that she pined for the tortuous and dust-covered passages and corners of the old War Office. Another is that the miles of corridors in his new home appalled her with their chilly newness. But there is a more sinister suggestion than any of these. Some one whispered that Trilley was found to have strangled herself with a piece of red tape; another version has it that he died in a noble effort to swallow all the red tape he could find.

### TOUGH COSTUMERS.

Mr. Pett Ridge related at the Working Men's Club that a magistrate's friend visited a police court and was invited to sit on the bench, "I see you have a remarkably tough lot of customers to deal with this morning," he remarked to the magistrate. "Yes," the magistrate replied "those are the solici-

### EX-SHERIFF'S VIEWS ON MUSIC.

Mr. C. C. Wakefield, ex-sheriff of London, at a meeting at Penrhos College for Girls, Colwyn Bay, advised the pupils to be careful about the music they played and quoted the German philosopher's remark, "Wagner is bad for youths. He is bad for women." There was very little doubt, he said, that the works of some of even the greatest composers exercised a poisonous influence over the minds of a certain temperament.

### PRINTED UPSIDE DOWN.

A few days ago articles appeared in the Paris press which libelled Major Dreyfus. Acting on the right given him by French law, Major Dreyfus replied to the libel with quotations from the official report of the acquittal read in the Supreme Court of Appeal on January 12, 1906. The "Patrie," being obliged by law to print Major Dreyfus's long letter on the front page and in large characters, printed the other three pages of its paper in small characters and upside

### PRESIDENT AND MR. ZANGWILL.

A story concerning the President's amiable tilt at Mr. Zangwill, over a line in his play, "The Melting Pot," relating to the divorce habit in America, is being reproduced, and, doubtless, provides amusement for both. The offending line reads, "We are native-born Americans; we hold our troth sacred, and it has been altered to—"Not being members of the Four Hundred we hold even our troth sacred." The President (the "Times" declares) has the credit for suggesting the alteration to Mr. Zangwill.

### A USEFUL CABINET.

The Toulouse police have arrested a gang of thieves whose stock-in-trade, the "Express" says, was a beautiful old cabinet and confederates. With these they took on lease for the summer an old castle near Toulouse, and a venerable-looking old lady to act as its owner. They then found an amateur, took him to the castle, and showed him the cabinet. Then they invited the victim to lunch, and while he was eating it the real cabinet was replaced by a perfect duplicate, which the victim carried off with him. The swindlers, before their arrest, succeeded in selling their cabinet thirty-three times, at prices ranging from £100 to £650.

### ROCKEFELLER'S £200,000 MANSION.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has entered into possession of his new mansion, which cost £200,000, situate in the Pocantico Hills, New York. Approaches to the residence, the "Mail" says, are veiled by a labyrinth of walls and secret gates. A tunnel connects the mansion with a private playhouse. Two roads leading to a portion of the Oil King to leave home without being observers the chance of guessing his destination. Hundreds of shrubs have been planted, many costing £600 apiece. Scores of blind alleys have been contrived, and the drives are most cunningly laid out for the purpose of confusing unwelcome

### SAND FOR DISPEPTICS.

A "Mr. King', a middle-aged carpenter of Long Island, is curing enormous attention in America,(the United States) because he claims to have proved that the diet of sand will cure almost every ailment and more particularly indigestion. Disciples pilgrimaged to King's home and in their midst the carpenter explained how to eat sand three times a day and found. Yellow sand according to the curative properties, but you should donot eat too much at first" he says. "There will when you get accustomed, John Williams ha American people that by munching fresh

### EXPENDITURE IN

Peace in France, the ...ged to the Muses. ...uction, money is ..., the Government million francs Ecole Normal Germain-en-...ered for many ... for girls, is a ...hese institutions ..." and in many ... received, but ...ycee under the ...n the immediate

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

STEEL GREY CORDUROY HEMMED WITH OPOSSUM FUR.

Fur trimming for gowns is always a welcome innovation, and the glories of the satin or velvet toilette are considerably enhanced when it is hemmed with a deep band of fur, which gives it just that touch of mediæval stateliness which is perhaps even more becoming to the tall, slight figure of an Englishwoman, with her fair hair and regular features, than it is to the lithe, svelte form and elusive grace of a young Parisienne. Nevertheless, it is the Parisienne who has accepted it with the largest measure of enthusiasm, and who is ordering for the autumn and winter months trailing Directoire gowns, with bands of dusky fur showing up against mirror-like satin in ivory or "old lace" tints, or rich, deep myrtle and Atlantic-green velvet robes for afternoon wear. Narrow strips of fur are rather discountenanced than otherwise and the deeper and heavier the hem the more it appears to be favoured by couturieres.

FUR AS AN ADDITION TO THE NEW GOWNS.

Skunk, which this season is the most popular fur where stoles and muffs are concerned, is almost given the cold shoulder as a trimming, and for this purpose a good opossum, fashioned of well and carefully selected skins, can be used with excellent effect on walking gowns. For instance, a neat "trotteur" of steel grey corduroy boasted a thick, rich border of this paricular pelt covering the hem of the skirt, which was perfectly plain and tight fitting at the top, while it was cut high at the waist after the style of the Directoire gown, and finished off without band or belt. Over this was worn a charming little coat, buttoned close over the bust, and supplemented with a collar band to open or shut, which was practically a ruche of fur. The back was fashioned in one piece, and was a little vague in outline, while the fronts were cut smartly away on either side.

MOUSSELINE-DE-SOIE EDGED WITH BREITSCHWANTZ.

Another fur which is designed to play its part on the evening and afternoon gowns of the season is breitschwantz. In the new cool shade of purple Liberty satin, in which there occurs tiny stripes—like those on the "mille raies" prints—the effect of this fur is charming, the gown being partially covered with a tunic of black mouseline-de-soie, kept to the figure by a waist line of close embroidery. This airy tunic was edged with a narrow band of black breitschwantz, which was so carefully selected by some expert in the world of pelt and so cleverly dressed, that it had the appearance of an inch wide velvet while the same soft fur was used to trim a gown of "minnit" mauve cachemire-de-soie.

BLACK TULLE GUIMPES WITH CORAL COLOURED GOWNS.

In the case of all gowns made to wear with coats, the corsage is either of soft satin carried out in the same tone as the dress or is designed in mousseline de soie of the filmiest description elaborately tucked, while a new and successful idea in the case of dark dresses is that of wearing with them corsages of black tulle, which, in spite of the fact that it suggests a somewhat sombre alliance is nevertheless most effective. With gowns in vivid rich shades of coral, myrtle, or sorrele green, the guimpe and sleeves of cream or white tulle are often substituted by black transparent tulle, a new idea which has likewise much to commend it. Sleeves are transparent, eel-tight,and pleated,and in many cases spring straight from the arm holes without any kimono manche or epaulette to soften or mitigate the effect of a close fit, while collars are still worn high up under the ears. When carried out in soft satin there is not an inch of superfluous material used in the new gowns, the satin being brought plain and smooth across the bust with an empiecement and collar of some transparent material either in net or mousseline. The object of all gowns is, in fact, to leave the silhouette very clear and definite, and this is just as well obtained by the coat and skirt with corsage of a different material as it is by the whole Directoire gown.

THE NEW MATERIAL FOR EVENING CLOAKS.

Every new material is as refreshing as a new idea to the harassed couturiere; among the latest might be mentioned a soft silk crepon, with a large embossed pattern, which is already being pressed into service for the demi-saison evening cloaks. A welcome innovation among the evening cloaks is that they fit closely round the throat with almost the effect of the outdoor ruffles. Parisiennes who have worn the high net ruches all the summer, and have found them singularly successful, are adopting the same effects in fur for their autumn and winter clothes, while curious methods of treatment are shown in conjunction with some of these evening cloaks, which often combine two colours or two materials. A case in point was a smoke-grey crepon-de-soie,such as that described above, which was patterned with large bosses, and had a huge motif of embroidery on the back of the skirt. This embroidery was shaped something like a lotus leaf with the point turned downwards, another motif of the embroidery in a similar shape—but narrower—being introduced in the front of the cloak, while the upper part, which was made in kimono form, was enriched with a sable collar and a border of sable all round.

DETAILS CONCERNING MILLINERY.

The Parisienne is becoming more and more enamoured of the hat with dome-shaped crown and wide-spreading brim and designed in a somewhat Rembrandtesque manner, being planted firmly on her head, and lifted a little on one side. In one case the only form of trimming was supplied by clouds of very fine silver tulle, veiled with an equal quantity of smoke grey tulle, which gave a curious effect of sunlight through mist, and was caught with a bunch of heron grey plumage, which in its turn was secured with a silver arrow.

---

A TEN-YEAR-OLD prodigy of learning, William J. Sidis, has astonished the intellectual world of Boston by passing the entrance examination into the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the highest institution of its kind in the United States, where the average age of entrants is twenty-one. The boy is attracting the attention of psychologists, who consider that he gives support to the theory of inherited characteristics. His father, Dr. Boris Sidis, is a Russian of exceptional intellectual attainments, and his mother is a physician of unusual skill. The youngster could read and write at two years of age, and at four he spoke fluently and read at sight four languages. Now he is capable of holding his own in discussions on the nebular hypothesis, or debating abstruse problems in trigonometry.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

## THE TWO SERVICES.

SIR PERCY SCOTT.

The reception of the Special Service Squadron under the command of Sir Percy Scott at Durban has been of a most enthusiastic character. When the admiral landed he was welcomed by the Premier of Natal, a large number of the local officials, and a crowd of several thousand people. The Mayors of Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Pretoria, Johannesburg, and Biomfontein have visited the flagship and given the squadron the heartiest of welcomes. General Botha, for the Transvaal, has expressed himself most warmly upon the subject of the timely visit of the squadron, and Lord Selborne, who has paid a visit to the "Good Hope," said he thought the Witwatersrand's welcome of Sir Percy Scott's seamen would make the blood tingle. The visit of the bluejackets, he said, would accentuate the Transvaal's dependence on the British Navy, upon which the internal development of the sub-continent depends. The ships have been thrown open, and numbers of Colonists from all parts of South Africa are availing themselves of the opportunity to inspect the cruisers. Everywhere it appears to be regarded as a fortunate inspiration on the part of the Government that the squadron should have been sent to be present on the occasion of the opening of the Convention for the union of South Africa, and that Sir Percy Scott should have been chosen as the officer in command. We have not yet noticed that any special recognition has been made of the fact that the anniversary of Trafalgar falls during the course of the visit, but this circumstance is not likely to be forgotten, either afloat or ashore. It affords an opportunity for a celebration in which all can join, regardless of politics, party, or race.

"WAR."

In the October issue of the "Nautical Magazine" there is an article entitled "War," in which we read:—"Suppose that in a few years Germany thought herself ready and made war, not by declaration but by a suprise as in the Russo-Japanese War. Think now for a minute. There would be naval mobilisation in a hurry, and we should immediately find ourselves short of men." Here is a good instance of the loose way in which people make assertions about the Navy. The writer in the "Nautical Magazine" doubtless believes what he says, but he is, nevertheless, entirely incorrect in assuming that there would be any difficulty in the supply of men in such circumstances as he describes. In ths first place, there is not any difficulty in getting as many boys or men as are required to maintain the present establishment; and in the second, that establishment is amply sufficient to man all the effective ships of the Navy. Behind this establishment of active service ratings there is first the Fleet Reserve 18,745; secondly, the Royal Naval Reserve 24,641, and, thirdly, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, 3,285; or a total of 46,471—that is to say, rather more than half the number of the establishment of the Royal Navy, of one Reserve man for every two bluejackets in the Fleet. How in these circumstances it is possible for anyone to persuade himself that we are likely to find ourselves short of men is beyond comprehension. It would be more to the point if the writer in the "Nautical Magazine" took to heart the advice of the editor of that publication, who, under the same title, in the issue for September addressed the question to officers of the Mercantile Marine: "In case of war, how can you prepare yourselves so as to be of some use?" He suggested that, for example, they could make themselves very much more conversant with home waters, so that if pursued by an enemy they might be able to navigate their ships without a pilot; that they might also learn something about wireless telegraphy, become experts in signalling, and study the profile sketches of foreign men-of-war so as to be able to distinguish the enemy's ships from our own. It may be added that those who desire to see themselves in print would be well advised to study their subject beforehand.

NAVAL PUNISHMENT.

The punishment returns of the Navy provide the best evidence of the state of discipline in the Fleet, and show how little justification there is for the exaggerated stories of disaffection and the like which now and then appear in certain papers. It is quite clear from the annual return just published that there has been a decrease of serious crime, and that, although there have been a considerable number of minor punishments inflicted, the cases relatively to the number of men afloat, or to those of previous years, are not large. The most serious of the offences recorded are those of striking or attempting to strike superior officers, but it must be recollected in this connection that the superior officer may be, and frequently is, a man who but a short time before was of the same grade as the offender, and the offence is often due to an outbreak of temper quite unpremidiated. We would not for a moment be supposed to imply that this offence is not a very serious one, but in any consideration of the figures, laymen especially should remember that they have not all the circumstances before them. Unquestionably this crime is diminishing, and generally the offences against authority are fewer now than they have been at any previous time in the history of the Navy. Cases of drunkenness, too, are becoming fewer, showing that, as we have also often said here, the bluejacket is generally a sober member of the community. As to the minor punishments, the point about this feature which should be remembered is that nowadays no punishment whatever can be given without its being recorded, and many of the offences for which a penalty is inflicted are infractions of regulations necessary for the well-being and good order of the ship. The worst punishment that can be inflicted upon a seamen now is to put him on the beach.

POOR MR. HALDANE.

The reassembling of Parliament gives the usual opportunities for the critics of the War Office to heckle Mr. Haldane, and no doubt they will elicit many comforting expressions of good intentions. We have already alluded to the ugly rumours that are afloat of further disbandments and reductions, bnt Mr. Haldane appears to be standing firm, and with the help of his military advisers we hope he will resist with success all the destructive agencies that are at work. Greater expenditure and not less is required. The Radical members who protesteted against armaments before are protesting again, but the Balkan crisis is so grave a lesson of the evils of unpreparedness that Mr. Haldane's hands must he strengthened against them. The Government has been brought to "with a round turn" by this unwelcome bolt from the blue. In some respects larger special outlay is to be made in the purchase of ranges and manœuvring grounds, referred to below; and when Mr. Haldane recently opened a Territorial drill hall at Cowdenbeath in Fifeshire, he said he never thought the Territorial Force would be a cheap force, and it would not be a good thing to make it cheap. What he said in February last year was that the Second Line forces would cost £2,886,000, as compared with £1,400,000 expended on the Auxilliary Forces, and if training schools and other matters were included, the latter figure would not be exceeded. At that time he evidently regarded the Second Line as a cheap force. We said at the time that he would discover his error, and now he has done so.

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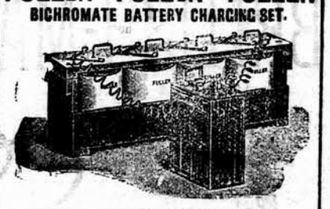

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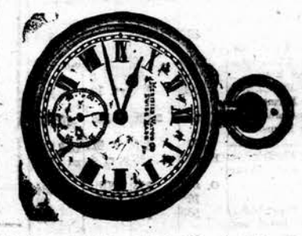

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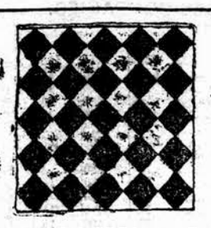

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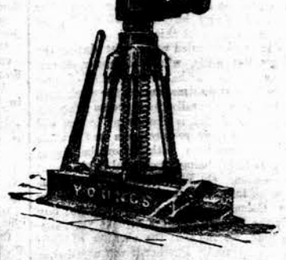

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For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the best and only reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Weakness, Debility, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Wasting Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility are almost instantaneous, and permanent, all its Wonderful Tonic and Restorative properties disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration. Its Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of Calmness, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Improved. The Appetite increases wonderfully, Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Eye becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Step brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of all Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of His Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Directions for Self-Treatment in the above Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 6s. 9d. and 12s. 6d. by all Chemists throughout the World.

Descriptive Circular on DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [2ND NOVEMBER, 1908.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 1 Bag Gold Coins | 3,000 | Marseilles... | E. Casteerchand & Co. |
| 1 Box Gold Bullions | 24,320 | London ... | K. K. Motlichaw & Co. |
| 1 Bundle Rupees. | 1,700 | Abas..... | N. Gokuldas. |
| 1 Bundle Sov ... | 2,295 | Jeddah..... | S. & M. Bassam. |
| Gold Coins..... | 770 | | |

All Markets closed for Proclamation Day.

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 848 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 528 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 750 | ,, |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 7 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 6,272 | ,, |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 14 | ,, |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 33 | ,, |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 1,992 | ,, |
| Rice ... ... ... | 3,979 | ,, |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 852 | ,, |
| Cottonseed... ... ... | 3,102 | ,, |
| Mowraseed... ... ... | 998 | ,, |
| Gram ... ... ... | 2,482 | ,, |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 144 | ,, |
| Maize ... ... ... | 299 | ,, |

### THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 27th Oct. 1908, as compared with the statement of 20th Oct. 1908 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Oct. 20. Rs. a. p. | Oct. 27. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up. | 2,00,00,000 0 0 | 2,00,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund... | 1,63,50,000 0 0 | 1,63,50,000 0 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c ..... | 1,45,01,691 12 6 | 1,37,72,920 4 1 |
| Other Deposits, &c ..... | 17,15,60,198 2 11 | 17,15,53,854 6 3 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c..... | 9,18,689 8 1 | 8,73,290 0 5 |
| Sundries ..... | 12,84,230 4 10 | 15,35,685 1 9 |
| Rs... | 22,55,69,839 12 4 | 22,39,85,792 11 9 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Govt. Securities other authorized | 3,11,75,873 0 0 | 2,91,78,203 0 0 |
| Investments ... | 38,79,507 9 0 | 38,79,422 0 0 |
| Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities | 3,99,31,980 9 2 | 3,94,82,124 13 1 |
| Accounts of Credit on do ... | 4,96,67,580 14 2 | 5,00,01,549 1 11 |
| Bills discounted, &c ..... | 2,53,94,187 0 8 | 2,54,67,403 7 6 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | 17,76,064 12 0 | 17,67,904 2 11 |
| Bullion ..... | 4,053 0 0 | 4,053 0 0 |
| Dead Stock..... | 17,01,479 14 10 | 17,34,774 1 8 |
| Stamps ..... | 16,965 6 5 | 16,678 8 4 |
| Sundries ..... | 84,523 14 3 | 85,146 10 5 |
| | 15,20,31,920 7 6 | 15,16,17,258 13 10 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office.. | 7,24,77,919 4 10 | 7,23,68,443 13 11 |
| Cash, &c., at Branches &. | | |
| | 22,55,09,839 12 4 | 22,39,85,792 11 9 |

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Balance at Head Office ..... | 15,33,105 | Decrease. |
| Government Balance at Branches ..... | 1,05,665 | do |
| Other Deposits ..... | 6,444 | do |
| Post Bills..... | 40,339 | do |
| **ASSETS.** | | |
| Bank's Investments ..... | 19,97,460 | Decrease. |
| Loans ..... | 1,50,144 | Increase. |
| Accounts of Credit..... | 3,38,969 | do |
| Mercantile Bills..... | 73,216 | do |
| Cash at Head Office ..... | 41,16,425 | Decrease. |
| Cash at Branches ..... | 40,06,866 | Increase. |

Percentage 38·54.

### INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August 1908, and in the corresponding months of 1906 and 1907 :—

| | | Month of Aug. 1906 | 1907 | 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British India. | | | | |
| Bombay ... ... ... | | 41860704 | 38429533 | 39381193 |
| Madras ... ... ... | | 3988593 | 3347141 | 3864735 |
| Bengal ... ... ... | | 4121384 | 3049985 | 3659699 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara). | | 3679685 | 3078112 | 3151079 |
| Punjab ... ... | | 1218621 | 1050564 | 1048698 |
| Central Provinces and Berar.. | | 2478298 | 2403101 | 2376207 |
| Total ... .. | | 55984195 | 51349036 | 51483611 |
| Foreign Territory. | | | | |
| Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Sandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh & Ujjain ... ... .. | | 1948778 | 2045469 | 2336747 |
| Grand Total .. | | 57932973 | 53389445 | 53814358 |

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1905-06, but coloured piece goods are included in the yardage for 1906-07 and 1907-08.

| | | Month of Aug. 1906 | 1907 | 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British India. | | | | |
| Bombay ... ... .. | lbs. | 21693218 | 19289976 | 19704840 |
| | yds. | 52906884 | 52905464 | 53923470 |
| | doz. | 53907 | 88576 | 47849 |
| Madras ... ... .. | lbs. | 2073811 | 646268 | 667745 |
| | yds. | 5232364 | 2046548 | 2107926 |
| | doz. | 702 | 1236 | 817 |
| Bengal ... ... .. | lbs. | 94315 | 68253 | 123857 |
| | yds. | 229969 | 203548 | 413108 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ... | lbs. | 781398 | 874995 | 886367 |
| | yds. | 3299690 | 3618135 | 3418172 |
| | doz. | 3897 | 4215 | 3079 |
| Punjab ... ... .. | lbs. | 35727 | 38101 | 39635 |
| | yds. | 109012 | 102710 | 99168 |
| | doz. | — | 132 | 208 |
| Central Provinces and Berar ... ... .. | lbs. | 586204 | 664328 | 756120 |
| | yds. | 2435188 | 2707097 | 3129505 |
| | doz. | 667 | 695 | 580 |
| Total ... | lbs. | 1292843 | 14812023 | 15536274 |
| | yds. | 64477195 | 61678529 | 63219839 |
| | doz. | 58265 | 94894 | 53433 |
| Foreign Territory. | | | | |
| Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan, | lbs. | 500178 | 537849 | 663783 |
| | yds. | 1933835 | 2004563 | 2157448 |
| Grand Total .. | lbs. | 14422921 | 15349872 | 16200057 |
| | yds. | 6341023 | 63682081 | 70477307 |
| | doz. | 52249 | 94594 | 53433 |

### HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 31ST OCTOBER 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 31st Oct. 1908. By Council Bills ..... £5,439,140
By Gold ..... £2,49,248
Balance to be remitted from 1st Nov. 1908 to 31st March 1909 ..... £14,830,612

# COMMERCE AND COMPANIES.

THE Commercial Correspondent of the "Pioneer" writing from Calcutta on Oct. 30th says:—The affairs of the Indian Telegraph Department are very much before the public at present. The annual administration report has just been published and points to a satisfactory position, there being a return of 201 per cent on the capital outlay; this is rather less than in the previous year, but the decrease is largely accounted for by the fact that this year, for the first time, pensions, both of officers and of subordinates, amounting in all to a very substantial figure, have been debited in the accounts of the Telegraph Department. It is a debated point whether it is advisable to assume that this Department must necessarily from an asset in the Government's revenue. It is, of course, preferable that it should do so, but, for sake of example, let it be supposed that the revenue earned shows a decrease, on account of a reduction in the price of telegrams, and that working expenses are increased, owing to the necessity of a larger staff to handle the greater volume of traffic entailed by any such reduction, it is then not unreasonable to suggest that there is a possibility of the working expenses exceeding revenue, the Department this becoming an indirect tax to the country. At first sight this might appear to be a wholly unfortunate position, but on further consideration it is seen that any step in the direction of a cheaper telegraphic service fosters and induces trade, it therefore becomes a question as to whether the extra trade thus induced, warrants this tax on the country. Certain proposals have been placed before the various Chambers of Commerce, and other, public bodies, by the Telegraph Department, regarding the revision of the present system of telegrams. It is understood that in the schems under suggestion there will be only two classes of telegrams: Ordinary, costing 6 annas for 12 words and half an anna for each extra word, and Urgent costing Re. 1 for 12 words and 2 annas for each extra word. Such a material reduction in the price of urgent telegrams would be gladly welcomed by those who make frequent use of the wires, but it is questionable whether it is in the interests of the Department to encourage the splitting up of telegrams, by charging rates which allow the sender profitably to divide his message. Under the new system, 24 words might be sent for two rupees, divided into two urgent telegrams, whereas for the same cost only 20 words could be sent in one message. Then again, it is doubtful if the class who now so largely make use of the 4 anna wire will as readily pay 6 annas, which is an advance of 50 per cent. A very large proportion of the present deferred messages contain few words, and rather than raise the cost perhaps out of the reach of many it would seem almost preferable to reduce the number of words say to 8. It is expected that an official statement will be made, in connection with these alterations, about the end of November. As far as Calcutta is concerned, the new scheme of pay for a telegraph operators, which, roughly, allows, for an advance of 16 per cent on present salaries, has met with fairly general satisfaction, as evinced by the various letters which have appeared in the Press written by the men themselves. It is not suggested that complaints are entirely absent; that would be altogether unnatural, but it is pleasing to find that the dissatisfaction is confined, as invariably occurs in such cases, to the class of worker who either can't or wont work.

A cable has been received from the London Office of the India General Navigation and Railway Company intimating that the Directors have declared an ad interim dividend of 2 1-2 per cent on preference shares and a similar amount on ordinary shares for the half-year ending 30th June 1908.

The Managing Agents of the North-West Coal Company have now published their report for the half-year ended 30th September. After writing off Rs. 16,615 to depreciation and adding Rs. 6,239 brought forward from the previous half-year, there is a sum of Rs. 35,547 at the credit of profit and loss account. The Managing Agents recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 25 per cent per annum and that Rs. 1,562 be carried forward. It is further stated that raisings during the half-year have been adversely affected by an epidemic of sickness on the colliery, but that the output is now increasing.

The Managing Agents of the Atal Tea Company declare an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Moving with the times, the Alliance Bank of Simla are rebuilding their premises, and will occupy, temporarily, the premises recently vacated by the Chartered Bank in favour of their palatial premises in Clive Street.

At a largely attended meeting of the Bengal Coal Company the resolutions passed on the 30th September last were duly confirmed, there being practically no opposition. Messrs Andrew Yule & Co. have been appointed Managing Agents, and there is small doubt that the interests of the company are safe in their hands.

Some 35,000 packages were brought to auction at last week's tea sale and there was little change in quality from the offerings of the previous week, although some improvement was noticeable in some Dooars and Assam invoices. Good teas ruled fully steady whilst medium qualities were in good request with a hardening tendency. There was competition for fannings and dusts for which prices were paid.

The shellac market opened very steady, with Rs. 53 the value of T. N. for December, but prices have receeded during the week owing to the absence of buyers and Rs. 48 has been accepted for ready parcels and Rs. 50 for December and December-January.

Freights have an easier tendency, and a good line of jute for Hamburg has been put through at 16s. 3d.; 15s. is the value for London or Dundee. The new line for New York has booked a certain amount of freight at $1 whilst Bucknalls have done business at $4, less very heavy rebates.

Jute opened quite at Rs. 40-8 for first marks and values declined till Rs. 39-8 was touched. At that point a rather firmer feeling manifested itself and prices recovered slightly with business passing at Rs. 40. The position closes again easier with sales reported at Rs. 39-4 and buyers showing no great anxiety to operate, even at this price.

The Hessian market ruled very quiet during the opening stages, but mills, who have under discussion a scheme for the further curtailment of production, have been at no time during the week keen sellers. It has been generally accepted as a fact on the other side that if Taft is nominated buyers will come out to cover their requirements as for some time past orders have been withheld on the chance of lower import tariffs being introduced in the event of Bryan's election. On Wednesday a telegram was received from an influential firm of American buyers placing in Calcutta large open orders to buy Hessians for the first six months of next year, and at the same time, stating that the election of Taft was practically assured. Further it was urged that these purchases should be made promptly, as a marked change in the position was anticipated in the early future. For the sake of trade it is to be hoped that these surmises may prove correct.

Sellers of rice are reducing their rates, but meet with little encouragement from buyers. Small sales of clean gross No. 2 for South Africa are reported at Rs. 5-4 for early shipment and Rs. 5 for December-January, but, generally speaking, there is little or no business passing for export and local demand is of a limited description.

Laws ruling the position of the insolvent have been but slowly evolved, and have been fraught with many difficulties, as can be seen clearly by glancing at the history of bankruptcy legislation. The early laws of Rome, giving the legal creditors the right to divide the carcase of their debtor or sell him and his family into slavery, would be, perhaps, a little severe in these present days of luxury, but there can be little doubt that, were this clause to be introduced to-morrow, there would be less speculation of a reprehensible nature in Calcutta. The Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal on the subject of the Bill to amend (not, however, on the lines suggested above) the law of insolvency in the presidency towns. The Secretary of the Bengal Chamber has confined himself to remarking on certain points of detail, as in a letter written last June the Committee expressed their general approval of the leading features of the measure. In the present communication objection is raised to the making of the order of adjudication upon the petition of a creditor, without the intervention of a receiving order, and suggestions on the point are offered. The Committee consider that modification is necessary to the section on the general meeting of creditors, and point out that on conclusion, that for the benefit of the Public the Act should be complete in itself and should not, as at present, contain some 34 sections granting power to make special rules.

# BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

## BANKS.

| Names. | Amount | Paid-up | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 14 p. c. | 1,462½ |
| Bank of India..... | 100 | 50 | 5 ,, | 66½ |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 500 | 500 | 12 ,, | 1,520 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 500 | 500 | 10 ,, | 1,740 |
| Commercial Bank of India ..... | P. 100 | 100 | 6 ,, | 63½ |
| | O. 50 | 50 | 14 ,, | 18 |
| Specie Bank ..... | 100 | 50 | 6 ,, | 51½ |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld..... | 100 | 100 | 14 ,, | 260 |
| Punjab National Bk. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 9 ,, | 120 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank..... | £20 | £20 | 14 ,, | £53½ |
| Mercantile ..... | £25 | £12½ | 6 ,, | £17½ |
| | £25 | £12-10 | 6 ,, | £16½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor... | £25 | £25 | £1-15s. | xd £75½ old issue new issue |
| National Bk of India | £25 | £12½ | 43 p. c. | 540 |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | 500 | 15 | 515 |
| Alliance ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 32½ | 155 |
| Assur Veerjee ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 400 |
| Berar Manufacturing | 200 | 200 | 20 | xd 190 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 500 | 500 | yr. 50 | 675 |
| Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 615 |
| Bombay United..... | 250 | 250 | 50 | xd500 |
| Century ..... | 100 | 100 | 50 | 360 |
| Central India..... | 500 | 500 | 85 | 1,735 |
| China ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Chhoi Silk ..... | 500 | 500 | 70 | 575 |
| Colaba Land & Mill. | 700 | 700 | 50 | 1,107½ |
| Coronation Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 60 | 800 |
| Connaught ..... | 500 | 300 | 25 | 250 |
| Coorla ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 750 |
| Crescent ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 115 |
| Crown ..... | 500 | 500 | qr. 60 | 1,200 |
| Currimbhoy ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,150 |
| David ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 447½ |
| Emperor Edward ... | 500 | 500 | 70 | 600 |
| Empress ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 340 |
| Framji Petit ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | xd 1,500 |
| Gold Mohur ..... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 275 |
| Hindustan ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 545 |
| Howard & Bulloughs | 500 | 500 | 25 | 475 |
| Hyderabad ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,200 |
| Imperial Cotton ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 195 |
| Indian Manufg ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 640 |
| Indo-China Manufg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid75 | 1,150 |
| James Greaves ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 300 |
| Jamshed Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 178 |
| Jowraj Baloo ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid35 | 390 |
| Jubilee Mills ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 400 |
| Khandesh ..... | 1,000 | 610 | 75 | 993 |
| Khatao Mackunji ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 45 | 800 |
| Kohinoor..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 815 |
| Leopold ..... | 100 | 100 | 3 | 55 |
| Luxmidas..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 400 |
| Lakshmi Cotton..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,490 |
| Madras United ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 3,150 |
| Manockji Petit ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150 | 3,390 |
| Morarji Goculdas ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 175 | 3,225 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 250 | 250 | ... | 53 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 50 | 50 | ... | 20 |
| New Great Eastern... | 200 | 200 | Nil. | 205 |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 20 | xd 725 |
| Phœnix ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 107½ |
| Presidency ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 620 |
| Queen ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 900 |
| Rehman ..... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 6 | 500 |
| Ripon ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid50 | 940 |
| Sassoon Cotton ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | p.c. 10 | 990 |
| Sassoon Silk ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 560 |
| Sholapur ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | xd 1,525 |
| S. Mahratt'a ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 220 |
| Standard Mills ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | xd 1,380 |
| Sun ..... | 250 | 250 | 25 | 170 |
| Swadeshi ..... | 500 | 500 | 45 | xd 1,315 |
| Textile..... | 500 | 500 | 30 | xd 1,200 |
| Union (V. Gopalji)... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 250 |
| Western India..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2 | 520 |

## RAILWAYS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ..... | 500 | 500 | 6 p. c. | 552½ |
| Amritsar Patty ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 ,, | 120 |
| Tapti Valley Railway Company ..... | 500 | 500 | 4 ,, | xd 425 |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 ,, | xd 105 |

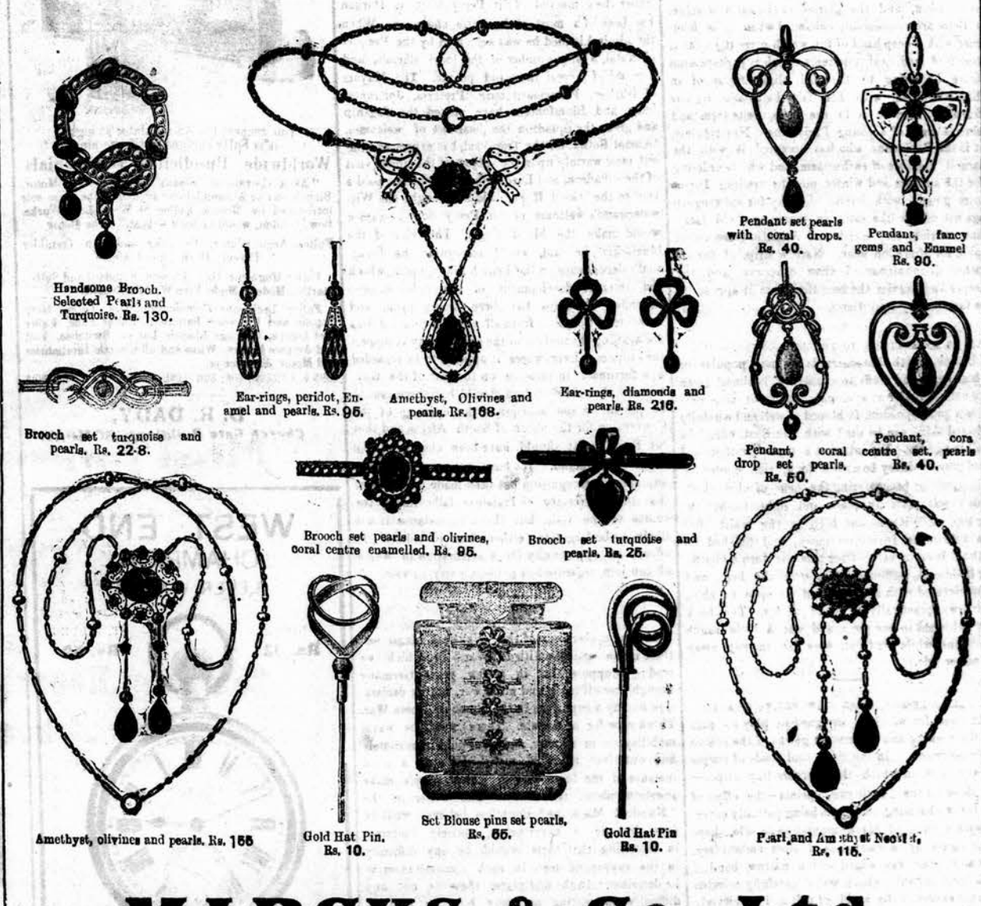
## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | | xd 309 |
| All India United Insurance, Co., Ld... | 100 | 20 | ¾ c-o | 12 |
| Back Bay Bath..... | 50 | 50 | 6 | 40 |
| Badham Pile ..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 10 | 133 |
| Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ... | 2,500 | 2,500 | 330 | 10,100 |
| Bombay Burma New Issue..... | 625 | 625 | 82½ | xd 3,525 |
| Bombay Electric ... | P. 210 | 10 | p. c. 6 | xd 150 |
| Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ..... | O. 210 | 210 | Nill. | 134 |
| Bombaylce Mfg..... | 100 | 100 | Nill. | 38 |
| Bombay Flour Mill... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 930 |
| Bombay Land and Building ..... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 5 | 500 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company... | O. 250 | 250 | p. c. 6 | 357½ |
| | P. 250 | 250 | p. c. 6 | 275 |
| Central India Mining Co., Limited ..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 60 | xd.615 |
| Delhi Flour..... | 200 | 200 | 16 | 135 |
| Empire of India Life Assurance ..... | 500 | 50 | yrp.c.17 | 125 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..... | 100 | 10 | 14 | 20 |
| John Roberts and Co | 100 | 100 | divd 10 | 195 |
| Kemp and Co ..... | 500 | 175 | yr. 14 | xd. 205 |
| Kurmohee Landing.. | 200 | 75 | 12 | 150 |
| Marcks and Co..... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 130 |
| Napier Hotel Co..... | 100 | 100 | ii. | 25 |
| Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ..... | 200 | 50 | p.c. 18½ | 190 |
| The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ..... | 100 | 30 | ... | 27 |
| Phillips and Co ..... | 40 | 40 | p.c. 10 | 54 |
| Port Canning Co..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 27 | 450 |
| Shivrajpur ..... | A. 10 | 10 | p.c. 25 | 22 |
| Syndicate..... | B. 10 | 10 | Nil. | 17 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company..... | 100 | 100 | 8 | 80 |
| Soundy and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | nom 20 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited..... | O. 75 | £ 15 | ... | dis. 12 |
| | D. 30 | 30 | ... | |
| | P.150 | 30 | ... | 47 |
| Thackor and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | p.c. 20 | xd 280 |
| Telephone Company. | 25 | 25 | yr. 14 | xd 34 |
| Treacher and Co.... | 500 | 500 | yr. 40 | 610 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Quotation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ..... | 750 | 750 | 225 | 4,800 |
| Albert ..... | 1,100 | 1,100 | 45 | 600 |
| Bombay Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 15 | 107½ |
| Breul's Cawnpore ... | 200 | 200 | 10 | 175 |
| Broach City ..... | 200 | 200 | 14 | 172½ |
| Fort..... | 475 | 475 | ..... | 270 |
| Godavery Valley ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,200 |
| Harvey and Sabhapatty ..... | 250 | 250 | ..... | 500 |
| Hindustan ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 120 |
| Hingoli ..... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 102½ |
| Indian Cotton ..... | 125 | 175 | 14 | 122½ |
| Khangaum ..... | 400 | 400 | 25 | 325 |
| Mahuva ..... | 200 | 200 | ... | 150 |
| Mercantile ..... | 12 | 125 | nil | 50 |
| Manmar Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | ..... | 255 |
| New East Indian ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,020 |
| New Mofussil ..... | 400 | 400 | 50 | 680 |
| New Berar ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 510 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 500 | 30 | 510 |
| Parbhany ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,150 |
| Sind Punjab ..... | 400 | 400 | 140 | 6,400 |
| Sind Press ..... | 200 | 200 | 25 | 480 |
| Surat City ..... | 1,000 | 200 | 20 | 245 |
| Volkart U. P. Co. Ld. | 500 | 500 | 40 | 490 |
| Wadhwan ..... | 100 | 50 | 10 | 125 |


# BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.



Handsome Brooch. Selected Pearls and Turquoise. Rs. 130.

Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.

Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.

Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.

Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.

Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel Rs. 90.

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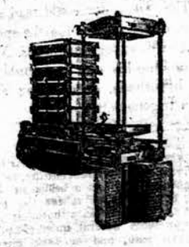

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# MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

## HYDERABAD.

### THE FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The latest deliberations of the Hyderabad Central Flood Relief Committee illustrate well the very thorough way in which all matters connected with relief and restorations are being dealt with by the Committee.

Nawab Nizamat Jung pointed out through the Judicial Secretary (Mr. Aziz Mirza) that some special action was needed for the relief of members of the Mashaikhin (Holy Order.) They should be given shelter in Government buildings, and be assisted with necessary sustenance allowances according to their positions in life. It was decided that the Nawab should be asked to submit a list of the members of the Order who really need assistance.

Mr. Hankin drew attention to the great numbers of ruined houses in Misri Ganj and Bakshi Ganj, and in the suburban areas of Champapet and Adilabad Fatak. So many walls were still standing that at a small outlay they could be made into fairly serviceable emergency houses. He thought it would be well to give some small help to such of the homeless as are willing to live in these localities, so that they might repair the ruins, and he suggested a grant of H.S. Rs. 2,000 for this purpose, which should be distributed through the Commissioner of Police, Nawab Sultan Jawal Jung. The proposal commended itself to the Committee, but as the localities in question are in the Paigah and Sarf Khas jurisdictions, it will be necessary first to obtain His Highness' sanction. The Secretary will inspect the sites and submit a draft Arzdasht.

Mr. Aziz Mirza, Political Secretary, said that comparatively little of the property lost in the flood had been recovered. It was necessary to adopt some special measures in this matter, such as the offering of a reward of 10 per cent. plus an additional gift from Government to each person through whom any property is recovered. It was resolved that a notification to that effect be issued.

Colonel Shore's request for an advance of Rs. 5,000 was submitted by the Judicial Secretary. This sum is needed for such sanitary works as the construction of new latrines and conservancy. Sanctioned!—With the condition that Colonel Shore be asked to submit reports on work done and to be undertaken.

Read proceedings of the Sub-Committee for gratuitous relief. Resolved that while relief in food and clothing must be given to all persons needing them, great care should be exercised in granting pecuniary help in cases where this was found to be necessary, and it was decided that no member of the Sub-Committee should be authorised to give more than Rs. 10 to any one family. Cases needing larger grants should be dealt with by the Sub-Committee collectively.

The Sub-Committee asked for the addition of four Hindu and four Mahomedan members to its number, so that each ward may have resident members of both faiths. The proposal was adopted, with the proviso that, so far as possible, the new members should be recruited from amongst special Magistrates and relief officers.

The Public Works Secretary submitted a map of the flood stricken areas which showed the limits within which it is proposed that no house building shall be allowed in future. The members of the Committee will meet near the Chudderghat gate on the 29th instant at 7-30 A. M. and inspect the proposed area of limitation.

Mr. Dunlop, Revenue Secretary, put in a report showing the number of villages that were washed away in the flood and of tanks breached at the same time. It was resolved that a copy of this report should be submitted to H. H. the Nizam at once.

## MADRAS.

### THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Madras Caledonian Society was held in the St. Andrew's Kirks Schoolroom yesterday evening. Lieutenant-Colonel R. Robertson, I.M.S., was voted to the Chair and there were also present, the Rev. E. M. McPhail, the Rev. J. M. Russell, the Rev. R. Horne Stevenson, Messrs. J. R. Henderson, Messrs. D. Annan, A. S. Cumming, M. Morrison, S. McLardy, R. S. Frier, D. Maclure Savege, A. Scott and J. M. Brown, Honorary Secretary.

The Chairman said the business before the Meeting was short. The eighth Annual Report would be presented and with it was embodied the financial statement for the year. The statement showed that the relief granted during the year amounted to Rs. 123, the smallness of the sum being due to few calls made on the funds. There was a large balance to the credit of the Society and it was suggested that most of this be invested in Government Paper of Bank of Madras shares, the latter being more lucrative and the shares being readily saleable if desired.

On the motion of Mr. M. Morrison, seconded by Mr. S. McLardy, the Annual Report was adopted. We make the following extracts :—

During the year under review there were only 7 applications for relief and the disbursements amounted to Rs. 123-3-6. There were no applications for relief from the Moffusil during the year under review. It might again be pointed out that the Society is intended to aid and relieve deserving cases of temporary distress among Scots anywhere in the Presidency, and the Committee will be obliged if members of the Society or Ministers or Missionaries of the Scottish Churches will send in particulars of any such cases which may come under their notice. The annual donation of Rs. 100 was sent to the Bombay Scottish Orphanage.

During the year the Society's funds increased by Rs. 934-8-8, and from this amount, together with the balance from the previous year, Government of India 3 1/2 per cent. Paper to the extent of Rs. 1,600 was purchased. The invested funds are now Rs. 5,100 in 3 1-2 per cent. Paper, which at present market value are worth about Rs. 4,830, exclusive of accrued interest. The Honorary Treasurer has now received sanction from the Committee to convert this, at least the greater portion of this investment into shares of Madras shares, when suitable opportunity occurs. Two members resigned, two died and five were struck off from the roll during the year. There were, however, fifteen new members leaving a net increase of 8. The total membership on the 30th September was 120. During the year one ordinary member became a Life Member. By the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C. I. E., an original member who has taken interest in the Society's functions, even one of the Society's Vice-Presidents occupied the Chair at the Dinner of 1905.

The Dinner, under the auspices of the Society was held in the Victoria Hall on 4th December 1997. Covers were laid for 70. Octagarat of Negapatam, Mr. A. R. Cumming, I.C.S., whose name was supported by the Rev. J. I, and the Hon'ble Mr. Hankin the Society's guests. Excellent public gentemen contributions were played by Mr. Piper Forrest, of Madras, and national airs in stirring Highland and service was generally commented upon. As in previous years the gallery was graced by the presence of several ladies, who seemed to take much interest in the proceedings.

The following office-bearers were elected :—

President—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Robertson, I.M.S., in place of Dr. Miller.

Vice-President.—Mr. J. M. Brown, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, and Mr. W. B. Hunter in the room of Mr. H. A. Sim.

Secretary.—Mr. A. Scott, in the place of Mr. J. M. Brown.

It was resolved to hold the St. Andrew's Dinner on Monday, the 30th November, in the Moore Pavilion, and a Committee of Mr. J. M. Brown, Mr. A. Scott, Mr. D. Annan, Mr. M. Morrison and Mr. R. Munro, with power to add to its number, was appointed to make necessary arrangements. It was also resolved to request Lieutnant-Colonel R. Robertson to preside.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

## TRICHINOPOLY.

### MUSHROOM COMPANIES.

A correspondent here writes to the "Madras Mail:"—I find in the "Madras Mail" of the 28th instant a letter about the amendment of the Indian Companies Act, written by Mr. N. Rajagopalan, and I beg to write the following lines by way of supplementing what he has said. It goes without saying that the Act must be amended as early as possible inasmuch as numerous Death and Marriage Funds are being started almost every day especially in the villages, which cannot be expected to do good to the public very long, though they seem to work very satisfactorily at first. Some of them are more or less private and not public in the real sense of the word, and they are managed by men who do not understand their own work responsibility and depend entirely on others for the successful conduct of their Companies' business. In some cases the business is carried on with the assistance of Directors who are either indifferent or incapable, and continue as Directors more for the sitting fee and travelling allowance granted to them than for the good of the public whose cause they are expected to represent. In the interests of the poor in general and of the villagers in particular, it is highly necessary that those who start and manage such Companies should be required by the Government to provide sufficient security and that the Directors should be held responsible to some extent for the proper conduct of the Companies' business. Further, as one alive to and interested in the welfare of the village public, I would suggest that a Commission should be appointed for each District of the Madras Presidency whose business it should be to inspect the numerous Companies in the various Districts and let only those continue which, from the qualifications of the Managers and Directors and the nature of the work done in the past, can be expected not to be ruinous to the interests of the public. As Mr. Rajagopalan puts it, those Companies which are fraudulent or in any way incompetent to be a source of real and lasting good to the public must be put an end to by the Government with an iron hand.

## SHANGHAI.

### INDIAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

The police are busily engaged in trying to ascertain the cause of the death of an Indian watchman named Jewand Singh, who was found near his house, in a dying condition, late on Monday night. The Indian, who lived in the Louza District for the past three years, and is given an excellent character by the police, left his home at No. 17 Chengtu Road at 5 p. m. on Monday, telling his wife that he was going out to buy some clothes. At about 10 p. m. Jewand Singh was discovered lying in a battered condition in the alleyway leading to his house, where attention had been attracted to him by his groaning. The injured man was removed to the house, and he died early on Tuesday morning. There is no doubt that the deceased was badly assaulted, as his face is bruised, the right eye blackened, and there is evidence of free bleeding from the head.

Jewand Singh was the head watchman at Messrs. F. Bornemann's feather godown and this situation he is said to have filled to the satisfaction of his employers for nearly three years. Deceased lived quietly with his wife in Chengtu Road, did not drink, and was not known to be on bad terms with anyone. It has been suggested that Jewand, who is very similar in appearance to his brother, a warder at the Municipal Gaol, had probably been mistaken by some ex-convicts for his brother, and that he was the victim of an assault by such evil-disposed persons. Whatever merit there is in this statement there can be little doubt that there has been foul play.

### INQUEST.

At the inquest, Moolah Singh was called to give evidence. He stated that he was a warder at the Municipal Gaol. He identified the body as that of Jewand Singh. Witness last saw deceased alive three or four days previously. Deceased was quite well at that time and remained about an hour and a half with witness. Deceased did not say that he had had any trouble. Witness was deceased's elder brother.

I have never heard of my brother having had trouble with other Sikhs, or with Chinese. I used to see him once or twice a month; sometimes he visited me, at other times I went to see him. About 7-30 a.m. on the 6th instant a Mohammedan watchman came to the Municipal Gaol and brought the news of my brother's death.

Detective-Sergeant Bray, sworn, said:—At 7-15 a.m. on the 6th instant, I went to No. 17 Chengtu Road, which is a feather godown, and outside a small outhouse I saw an Indian woman, who was crying. I learn that her husband was lying dead upstairs. I went upstairs and in a room on the left I saw the dead body of a Sikh. The body was covered with a blanket and a coverlet. I glanced at it and noticed a bandage around the head, a big bruise under the right eye and some blood on the pillow. Everything in the room seemed to be in order. I got the key, locked the door of the room, left P. C. Morgan in charge of the house, and informed (the Coroner) of the facts. When I saw the deceased on the bed he was naked to the waist. Below the waist he had on a pair of white pants (produced). I did not see his feet then. There was a second watchman and also an unemployed Sikh on the premises. The latter said that he was a relation of the deceased and had been living with him. There were also the deceased's wife and one small Indian child in the house. They made no statement to me at that time. Subsequently I returned to the house. n On the bannisters I found a grey shirt, which was wet; a blood-stained yellow turban was lying on the bed, and a coat was brought to me from a small room adjoining, by an Indian named Badabah Singh. It was told that these clothes belonged to the deceased. When the deceased was placed on the stretcher I saw that he had nothing on his feet. His feet were blood-stained. The second watchman, whose name is Hubbu, told me that the deceased had no boots on when he was picked up.

Dr. W. B. Billinghurst, said:—Deceased was a large man, about 5 ft. 11 in height, and very well developed. A superficial examination showed dried blood in the right ear, on the right cheek and on the perinium. Bloodstained fluid was exuding from the nose and there was some matted hair round the right ear, with a triangular area of skin on the right temple, covered with small, dark granulated sand. The sand was firmly embedded in the skin and could be rubbed off only with difficulty. The right fist was clenched and was caked with blue-grey mud, as was also the underside of the right forearm. There was mud over the inner side of the right foot and toes, and on the front of the right knee and the back of the right side; the sole of the left foot was also covered with mud. There was a large recent bruise over the left malar bone and another round the right orbit, and a third bruise over the right temple. There was extensive extravastation of blood under the skin over the upper part of the thorax in front, and two old bruises on the right side of the nose. There was a wound on the right side of the head, just in front of the ear, extending from the zygoma for half-an-inch vertically upwards—a cleanly cut wound in the skin, the deeper structures being perforated in a conical manner. A probe could be passed for one inch along this punctured wound and was found to penetrate the skull into the brain. The temple muscle on the right side was pulped. The squanos portion of the right temple bone and the anterior part of the right parietal bone were fractured into several pieces and depressed a quarter of an inch below the level of the surrounding skull. A fissured fracture of the right parietal bone extended from the mastoid angle to the vertex. In the durameter of the brains was a lascerated wound one-third of an inch in length, in the line of the skin wound. The brain beneath was lascerated to a depth of half-an-inch. There was a diffused cortical haemorrhage over the right parietal and pemporo sphedoidal lobes of the brain. The fourth and fifth ribs of the right side were fractured four inches from the middle line in front. The sharp edges of the posterior portions had penetrated the lung beneath and led to emphysema in the whole of the chest wall and neck. There was deep haemorrhage along the line of the two fractured ribs, but I could find no signs of external violence over the spot. In the perinium there were several small jagged skin-cuts. There was one incised wound on the left side of the perinium, half an inch in length and three-quarters of an inch in depth, and one smaller wound on the right side, one-third of an inch long and a quarter of an inch deep. The organs were healthy. The enquiry was adjourned.

## COIMBATORE.

### UNION OF TEACHERS.

Mr. W. M. Theobald writes to us from Coimbatore :—

A number of Associations of Teachers having been formed in different parts of the Presidency, in accordance with the Resolution of the Conference held in Madras last December, there remains the further matter of uniting the local Associations into a corporate whole, on the plan of the N. U. I. of England. It is hoped that the first step in this movement will be taken on Saturday, the 14th November, at the Wesley College, Madras, at 10 a.m. when delegates from the local Associations will meet to draw up the rules of constitution and discuss what other matters shall be brought before the Annual Conference next December. I learn that the Madras Guild hopes to be able to collect the money promised at the Conference last December, and with this to pay the travelling and hotel expenses of delegates. During the next fortnight local Associations should select their delegates and forward their names to the Secretary of the Madras Guild or to me. It would also be well if the Associations would furnish their delegates with their views as to the plan on which the new organisation could be best worked and what would be the best name for the union. The delegates could consider these suggestions at the Meeting and come to some decision on these points. It seems to me that the election of officers for the first year should be made at the general conference in December, but the plan on which such selection should be made should be decided at the meeting on the 14th instant. As it will be impossible to correspond with all Associations, as many are unknown to me at present, I trust the officers of each Association will recognise this as an invitation to send one delegate to the meeting on the 14th November.

## FRASERGUNGE.

The further history of Frasergunge, that ill-conceived experiment in the manufacture of health resorts, is detailed in the Land Revenue Administration Report of Bengal for 1907-8. It makes very melancoholy reading. All the applications for building sites received from European gentlemen have been withdrawn, because they were naturally unwilling to spend the sums fixed for the construction of the houses and also because of the uncertainty of steamer communication. A sum of Rs. 27,600 for the year or Rs. 2,300 a month was paid as subsidy to the "Khatri" to make a weekly run. The receipts from passenger and freight amounted to Rs. 10,104—the loss, therefore, on this item alone was Rs. 6,496! An iron landing stage has been built at a cost of Rs. 13,790, which is rather extravagant now that all prospect of European settlement has collapsed. In all Rs. 1,19,163 was incurred in 1907-08, and from the beginning of this ill-starred scheme until March this year a sum of Rs. 4,55,743 has been squandered on it. What is there to show for it :—

3,025 acres of "sweet" land,
2,647 only bunded,
536 only cleared of jungle,
Some paddy ruined by rain and drought,
Some cocoanut and rubber experiments,
Some sunflowers and tobacco,
An unused landing stage,
and
Thirty-six human being's!

There is certainly not much to show for the experiment, and we doubt if there ever will be much. It does not seem to be popular—even to ryots. Thirty six people on 3,025 acres of cultivable land gives between 80 and 90 acres to each man, woman and child. This seems better that three acres and a cow! But there is cholera and fever. Even as a reclamation company, it does not seem a brilliant success; but nobody quite expected it would. As a New Brighton it has proved a dire failure. The Bengal Government would have made more money by cutting up Belvedere Park into bijou residential building plots!—"Indian Daily News."

## DARJEELING.

The following is a description given by Rai Sarat Chandra Dass, Bahadur, of the casket in which the address presented to Sir Andrew Fraser at Darjeeling a few days ago was enclosed :—This Prayer-wheel, in Tibetan "Mani Khorlo," which, by a happy forethought of the President, has become the casket of the address, generally contains ten thousand invocations to "Lokeswara" (the Lord of the world) the supreme Deity of the Northern Buddhists. He is said to have attained to the highest stage of spiritual perfection ages ago, and could have easily entered into the state of "Nirvana" (beatitude) like Gautama Buddha, but out of his love for all living beings, humanity particularly, he took the vow of working the salvation of every soul in this world. The invocation sacred to him is the well-known mystic Sanskrit expression "Om Mani Padme Hum" which it inscribed on the outside of the cylinder in the older ornamental Sanskrit character called Ranja (or Lantsha in Tibetan). It means "Hail, holy Gem in the lotus!" The "holy gem" is the saviour and "the lotus" is the world. If there are 10,000 inscriptions of this invocation in the Prayer-wheel, one whirling of it will earn the merit of saying the invocations ten thousand times. This saviour is called "Mahakarunika," in Tibetan, "Thugje Chenpo," the great merciful." If he had entered "Nirvana," he could have done no good to the world, so he chose to remain in this world for serving humanity. He is evidently the counter part of the Messiah in the Buddhist Church. The Buddhist of Bactriana, in the second century A. D. probably brought the Messiah from the Christian west and enthroned him in their Church. On one of the oldest coins of the Eastern Greeks, now in the British Museum, a Greek Emperor holds a Prayer wheel in his right hand. When Bactria was over-run first by the Huns and afterwards by the Turks, the Buddhist priesthood took shelter in Swat Chitral. From there they travelled to Kashmir and Tibet, carrying with them the prayer-wheel.


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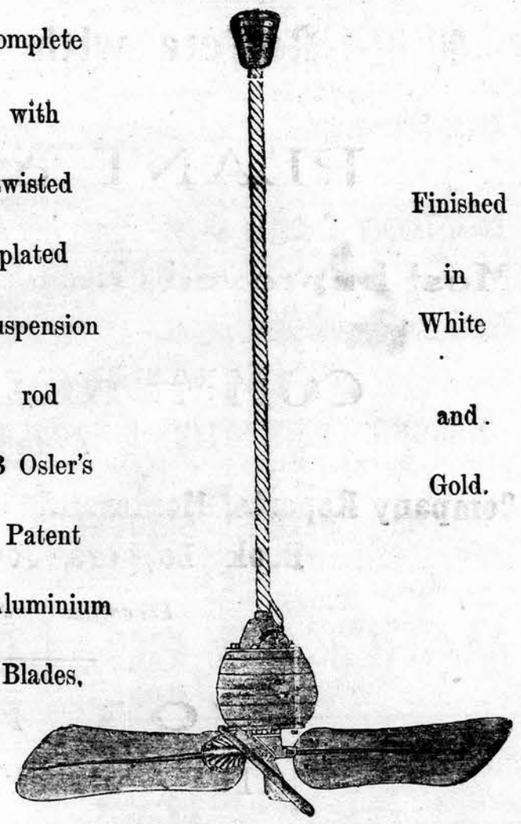

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